

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY

SOUTHERN DIVISION DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

1944 AAA CONSERVATION PRACTICES FOR ALABAMA

[Program Year January 1, 1944 Through December 31, 1944]

I. CONSERVATION PRACTICE ALLOWANCE

The conservation practice allowance is the maximum amount of payment that may be made for carrying out conservation practices on the farm. The allowance for any farm shall be the sum of the following:

(1) The allowance for practices 5, 6, 8, 9, and 10 shall be the extent of such practices times the approved rates therefor.

(2) The allowance for other practices shall be the larger of (a) the sum of (i) \$1.00 per acre of cropland on the farm, (ii) 25 cents per acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land on the farm in 1943, and (iii) \$1.50 per acre of commercial orchards (including young and bearing tung orchards) on the farm in 1943; or (b) \$20.

II. CONSERVATION PRACTICES

1 A. Applying liming materials—Payment is the applicable amount indicated below, except that the total payment per ton, including payment for hauling to the farm, shall not exceed \$5.00 per ton for ground limestone, ground oyster shells, or paper mill waste lime; \$8.35 per ton for burned limestone; \$7.15 per ton for hydrated lime; \$4.00 per ton for calcium silicate slag; \$4.15 per ton for Ocala limestone; and \$2.50 per ton for Selma chalk.

(1) Farmyard delivery of bulk material furnished by AAA under the 1944 program:

- (a) Ground limestone
- (b) Ground oyster shells
- (c) Paper mill waste lime
- (d) Burned limestone
- (e) Hydrated lime
- (f) Calcium silicate slag
- (g) Ocala limestone
- (h) Selma chalk

Payment rate shall be the AAA deduction rate for the material.

(2) Railroad delivery of bulk material furnished by AAA under the 1944 program: For materials listed as (a) through (h) above, the payment rate shall be the AAA deduction rate for the material plus \$1.00 per ton for hauling to farm.

(3) All other bulk material (including bulk material furnished by AAA under prior programs): For materials listed as (a) through (h) above, the payment rate shall be the lowest payment rate established for the county under items (1) and (2) above.

(4) Farmyard delivery of bagged material furnished by AAA under the 1944 program: For materials listed as (a) through (h) above, the payment rate shall be the AAA deduction rate for the material.

(5) Railroad delivery of bagged material furnished by AAA under the 1944 program: For materials listed as (a) through (h) above, the payment rate shall be the AAA deduction rate for the material plus 50 cents per ton for hauling to farm.

(6) All other bagged material (including bagged material furnished by AAA under prior programs): For materials listed as (a) through (h) above, the payment rate shall be the lowest payment rate established for the county under items (4) and (5) above.

Where one of the following materials is not furnished in the county by the AAA, a AAA deduction rate for payment purposes shall be determined by multiplying the applicable deduction rate for ground limestone by the following percentages: Burned limestone 167; hydrated lime 143; calcium silicate slag 80; ground oyster shells or paper mill waste lime 100; Ocala limestone 83; and Selma chalk 50.

The material must be evenly distributed. The rate of payment is based on 90-percent calcium carbonate equivalent. If materials of lower grade are used, sufficient additional quantities must be applied to furnish calcium carbonate equivalent thereto.

The liming materials must be of sufficient fineness so that 90 percent will pass through a 10-mesh sieve and 50 percent through a 60-mesh sieve; provided that materials considered by the Director of the Southern Division to be the equivalent of the above in value may qualify.

In the case of calcium silicate slag, the material must be evenly distributed and be of sufficient fineness for 50 percent to pass through a 40-mesh sieve.

**1 B. Applying available phosphate ( $P_2O_5$ );**

(1) Material furnished by AAA under the 1944 program—Payment rate shall be the actual AAA deduction rate for the material.

(2) All other material (including material furnished by AAA under prior programs)—Payment rate shall be the lowest 1944 AAA deduction rate established for the county.

*See IC below for specifications.*

**1 C. Applying one ton of basic slag—\$9.75.**—The material must be evenly distributed, and must be applied only to or in connection with the seeding of annual (excluding soybeans for beans and all peanuts), biennial, or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, permanent pasture, and mixtures of small grain and winter legumes. Credit will also be allowed for the application of phosphate (except when furnished as a conservation material) at the time of seeding small grain in the fall of 1943, provided a legume is seeded with the grain in the spring of 1944.

For winter legumes or mixtures of winter legumes and small grain, this material should be applied at or before the time of seeding.

Payment will not be made for applying this material to summer legumes if followed by a crop planted prior to the fall of 1944.

The crops to which the material is applied must not be seeded nor grown with an intertilled crop. Winter legumes seeded in row-crop middles are considered grown alone. In the case of basic slag, 70 percent must pass through a 100-mesh sieve and 90 percent or more through a 50-mesh sieve.

**2. Establishing a satisfactory cover of winter legumes seeded in the fall of 1943—\$2.50 per acre.**—Payment will be made under this practice for a cover of winter legumes from seed planted in the fall of 1943. Payment will be made even though small grain is growing with the legume. A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be expected if harvested.

**3. Leaving on the land or turning under a satisfactory growth of annual lespedeza seeded in the spring of 1944—\$1.50 per acre.**—No payment will be made for carrying out this practice on land (a) from which lespedeza is harvested for hay in 1944, (b) on which a practice payment is made under practice 10, or (c) on which lespedeza was grown in 1943. A satisfactory growth will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be expected if harvested. A satisfactory growth must be left on the land during the winter or turned under. If the growth is turned under on land subject to serious erosion, it must be followed by a winter cover crop. Grazing will be permitted, provided a satisfactory growth is turned under or left on the land, or the crop is handled in such a way as to assure natural reseeding the following year. Harvesting of seed is permitted.

**4. Turning under a satisfactory growth of sweetclover—\$1.50 per acre.**—A satisfactory growth will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be expected if harvested. If turned under in the fall on land subject to erosion, it must be followed by a fall-sown crop.

**5. Establishing a stand of lespedeza sericea for the prevention of water erosion—\$6.00 per acre.**—(This practice is limited to steep slopes, gullies, and strips where the planting is intended primarily to control erosion and not for hay or pasture.) A sufficiently well-distributed stand must be obtained to assure complete coverage of the area the following year. It is advisable to sow 30 pounds of scarified or 70 pounds of unscarified seed per acre on a firm seedbed, prepared by breaking or disking and followed by a cultipacker or drag harrow. Scarified seed should be planted between March 1 and June 1 in south Alabama, and between April 1 and June 1 in north Alabama. Unscarified seed should be planted earlier than scarified seed.



**6. Establishing a satisfactory cover of kudzu—\$6.00 per acre.**—A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the crowns or seedlings show strong healthy growth and the number surviving can be expected to uniformly cover the area within a reasonable length of time.

Sound healthy crowns or seedlings should be planted  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet apart, in center of beds 10 feet wide which have been prepared by breaking and harrowing. Such rows should not be more than 25 feet apart. This spacing requires approximately 500 plants per acre. Planting should begin about February 1 in the southern part of the State, and February 15 in the northern part of the State, and be completed before active growth begins. Weeds and grass must be controlled. On steep slopes, kudzu should be planted  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet apart on maintained terrace ridges.

Where kudzu is planted along gullies, plants should be set  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet apart on well-prepared firm soil about 6 feet from the bank of the gully.

**7. Harvesting legume and grass seed—\$3.50 per acre.**—(The maximum acreage eligible for payment on any farm is 25 acres.) Harvesting must be done in a workmanlike manner and seed properly stored. A good growth and satisfactory yield of any of the following crops are required: Monantha vetch, Willamette vetch, hairy vetch, blue lupine, caley peas, white Dutch clover, orchard grass, Dallis grass, crotalaria, crimson clover, Common lespedeza, Kobe lespedeza, and lespedeza sericea.

**8. Construction of standard terraces—\$1.00 per 100 linear feet.**—[Alabama Extension Circular No. 165 explains in greater detail all points mentioned in these terrace specifications, and is to be followed in laying out, constructing, and completing a system of terraces. A copy may be obtained from any Alabama county agent.]

The terrace system is not to be considered complete until proper outlets are constructed and protected.

Terrace systems should be so planned that natural drainageways will be used as disposal areas. Terraces should outlet individually upon well-protected sod, meadows, wooded areas, or into sodded channels.

Terraces on a 12-percent slope must not be more than 44 feet apart or on a 2-percent slope must not be more than 140 feet apart. Terraces showing overtopping or excessive erosion in the channel will not qualify.

A minimum water-carrying capacity of 6 square feet cross section is necessary for settled terraces.

Payment will not be made for terraces constructed on land with an average slope of over 12 percent.

**9. Construction or cleaning out of drainage ditches** (with prior approval of the county committee)—8 cents per cubic yard of dirt removed, but not to exceed \$3.00 per 100 linear feet.—This practice shall be for the excavation or cleaning out of ditches for the disposal of water from a terrace system, or for surface drainage of row-crop or pasture land that has high potential productive capacity. Satisfactory outletting for the system must be available or provided. Payment for the construction of waterways through wooded areas will not be made, unless such construction is necessary to secure a suitable outlet.

For cleaning out drainage ditches, payment will not be made with respect to dirt removed from the ditch, unless dirt is removed to an average depth of 1 foot, and unless adequate provision is made for the entrance of water in and out of the ditch. In the case of enlarging or cleaning out a ditch, the producer must furnish the dimensions before and after the practice is carried out. No credit will be allowed for the amount of dirt removed from any ditch which is wholly or partially maintained by any Federal, State, or county agency.

In the case of V-shaped waterways, the construction should be designed and laid out according to the following recommendations:

The total width should be approximately eight times the depth, and should not be constructed to a greater depth than 3 feet.

The spoil banks should be spread well back from the edges of the waterway so as not to interfere with cultivation of the area or surface drainage.

The waterways should be constructed in the approximate natural drainageway with the best possible alignment.

Where the grade of the waterway is such that scouring is likely to occur, protective vegetative measures must be established.

**10. Establishing pasture by seeding adapted pasture legumes or pasture grasses.**—Payment will be made as follows when seed is planted in accordance with the specifications: (a) Dallis grass (imported) 60¢; (b) Dallis grass (domestic) 30¢; (c) bluegrass 35¢; (d) orchard grass 45¢; (e) black medic 40¢; (f) white Dutch clover 75¢; (g) Common lespedeza 25¢; (h) Kobe lespedeza 15¢; (i) Korean lespedeza 9¢; (j) red clover 40¢; (k) hop clover 55¢; (l) alsike clover 45¢; (m) Persian clover 40¢; and (n) caley peas 10¢.

A satisfactory seasonal cover of the recommended clovers or grasses must

be obtained. A satisfactory seasonal cover means sufficiently well-distributed plants showing healthy growth that will assure reseeded. Payment will not be made for lespedeza under this practice unless seeded on or with another grass or legume.

ON ALL SOILS EXCEPT LIME SOILS OF THE BLACK BELT, the following mixtures are recommended: Dallis grass 10 lbs., annual lespedeza 10 lbs., and white Dutch clover 2 lbs.; or Dallis grass 5 lbs., orchard grass 5 lbs., bluegrass 5 lbs., annual lespedeza 10 lbs., and white Dutch clover 2 lbs.

ON LIME LANDS OF THE BLACK BELT, the following mixture is recommended: Dallis grass 10 lbs., black medic 10 lbs., and white Dutch clover 2 lbs.

Seeding should be on a firm seedbed which has been prepared by breaking, disking, or harrowing. All brush, shrubs, and trees (except for shade) should be removed.

Except on lime lands of the Black Belt, 1 ton of limestone or calcium silicate slag per acre should be applied to sandy soils and at least 2 tons to clay soils. At least 400 pounds of 18-percent superphosphate (or its equivalent) and 100 pounds of muriate of potash; or 800 pounds of basic slag and 100 pounds of muriate of potash; or 600 pounds of 0-14-10 fertilizer should be applied per acre. Receipts for seed purchased will be required.

**11. Clearing and preparing for the establishment of permanent pasture—\$5.00 per acre.**—The area approved must not carry a stand of potential timber trees of desirable species, and the original condition of the area must be such that a satisfactory sod could not be established, nor the area mowed, without the removal of brush, vines, loose stones, and trees. Any such clearing as is needed must be done so that the area may be seeded during the 1944 program year.

The area approved under this practice must also be seeded in accordance with the specifications for practice 10 during the 1944 program year. Such seeding will qualify for payment under that practice.

**12. Improving established pasture by mowing.**—(a) *One mowing*—50 cents per acre; (b) *Two or more mowings*—\$1.00 per acre. All objectionable weeds should be clipped before seeds are formed.

It is recommended that bitter weeds be clipped the first cutting as high as possible after first blooms appear. The second cutting should be as low as possible to reach the lower shoots that develop. If grass and weeds are used for hay, no payment will be made.

**13. Seeding winter legumes in the fall of 1944:**

(a) Seeding winter legumes not later than November 30, 1944, at not less than the following rates per acre—\$2.00 per acre:

Austrian winter peas, Willamette, Monantha, or common vetch—30 pounds.

Hairy or Hungarian vetch—20 pounds.

Clean crimson clover—15 pounds.

Chaffy crimson clover or bur-clover (in the bur)—60 pounds.

Blue lupine—50 pounds.

Lathyrus hirsutus (caley peas)—30 pounds scarified seed or 40 pounds unscarified seed.

(b) Austrian winter peas, Willamette, Monantha, or common vetch, when seeded at a rate from 15 to 30 pounds per acre—6½ cents per pound of seed sown.

(c) Hairy or Hungarian vetch, when seeded at a rate from 10 to 20 pounds per acre—10 cents per pound of seed sown.

(d) Clean crimson clover, when seeded at a rate from 7½ to 15 pounds per acre—13¼ cents per pound of seed sown.

(e) Chaffy crimson clover or bur-clover, when seeded at a rate from 30 to 60 pounds per acre—3¼ cents per pound of seed sown.

(f) Blue lupine, when seeded at a rate from 25 to 50 pounds per acre—4 cents per pound of seed sown.

(g) Caley peas (Lathyrus hirsutus), when seeded at a rate from 15 to 40 pounds per acre—5 cents per pound of seed sown. On land on which a good crop of the particular winter legume has not been grown during the preceding year, the seed must be inoculated. Winter legumes should be fertilized with at least 300 pounds of 18-percent superphosphate (or its equivalent) or 500 pounds of basic slag per acre, unless the land has been fertilized with at least 300 pounds of commercial fertilizer for the previous crop. In fields where it is known that there is a deficiency of lime, lime must be applied.

**14. Leaving on the land or turning under a satisfactory growth of crotalaria solid-seeded in the spring of 1944—\$1.50 per acre.**—No payment will be made for carrying out this practice on land on which crotalaria was grown in 1943. A satisfactory growth must be left on the land during the winter or turned under. If the growth is turned under on land subject to serious erosion, it must be followed by a winter cover crop. Harvesting of seed is permitted.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY

SOUTHERN DIVISION

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1944 AAA CONSERVATION PRACTICES FOR ARKANSAS

[Program Year January 1, 1944, through December 31, 1944]

I. CONSERVATION PRACTICE ALLOWANCE

The conservation practice allowance is the maximum amount of payment that may be made for carrying out conservation practices on the farm. The allowance for any farm shall be the sum of the following:

(1) The allowance for practices 16 through 29 shall be the extent of such practices times the approved rates therefor.

(2) The allowance for other practices shall be the larger of (a) the sum of (i) \$1.00 per acre of cropland on the farm, (ii) \$2.00 per acre of commercial orchards on the farm in 1943, and (iii) 15 cents per acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land on the farm in 1943; or (b) \$20.

II. CONSERVATION PRACTICES

1. Application of phosphate ( $P_2O_5$ ):

(a) Material furnished by AAA under the 1944 program—Payment rate shall be the actual AAA deduction rate for the material.

(b) All other material (including material furnished by AAA under prior programs)—Payment rate shall be the lowest 1944 AAA deduction rate established for the county.

Phosphate applied to or in connection with a full seeding of the following crops will qualify for payment: Perennial legumes; perennial grasses; biennial legumes; annual legumes (excluding soybeans harvested for beans and all peanuts); ryegrass; green manure crops in orchards; cover crops grown on land on which Irish potatoes or vegetables are grown in 1944; and permanent pastures.

The material may be applied only to eligible crops grown alone or to mixtures of these crops or approved mixtures of winter legumes and small grains which contain at least 25 percent (by weight) of winter legume seed. In the case of winter legumes or mixtures of winter legumes and small grains seeded in the fall of 1944, application must be made not later than December 31, 1944. In the case of lespedeza overseeded on fall-seeded small grains, the material must be applied during the period immediately preceding the seeding of lespedeza and June 15, 1944. The material may be applied to any eligible spring-seeded legumes if the application is made prior to June 15, 1944. Payment will not be made for applying phosphate to summer legumes if followed by another crop planted prior to the fall of 1944.

2. Application of liming materials.—Total payment per ton, including payment for hauling to the farm, shall not exceed \$5.00 per ton for ground limestone, ground oyster shells, or pulp mill waste lime; \$8.35 per ton for burned limestone; and \$7.15 per ton for hydrated lime.

(a) Farmyard delivery of bulk material furnished by AAA under the 1944 program:

- (1) Ground limestone
- (2) Ground oyster shells
- (3) Pulp mill waste lime
- (4) Burned limestone
- (5) Hydrated lime

Payment rate shall be the AAA deduction rate for the material.

(b) Railroad delivery of bulk material furnished by AAA under the 1944 program: For materials listed as (1) through (5) above, the payment rate shall be the AAA deduction rate for the material plus \$1.00 per ton for hauling to farm.

(c) All other bulk material (including bulk material furnished by AAA under prior programs): For materials listed as (1) through (5) above, the payment rate shall be the lowest payment rate established for the county under items (a) and (b) above.

(d) Farmyard delivery of bagged material furnished by AAA under the 1944 program: For materials listed as (1) through (5) above, the payment rate shall be the AAA deduction rate for the material.

(e) Railroad delivery of bagged material furnished by AAA under the 1944 program: For materials listed as (1) through (5) above, the payment rate shall be the AAA deduction rate for the material plus 50 cents per ton for hauling to farm.

(f) All other bagged material (including bagged material furnished by AAA under prior programs): For materials listed as (1) through (5) above, the payment rate shall be the lowest payment rate established for the county under items (d) and (e) above.

Where one of the following materials is not furnished in the county by the AAA, a AAA deduction rate for payment purposes shall be determined by multiplying the applicable deduction rate for ground limestone by the following percentages: Burned limestone 167; hydrated lime 143; ground oyster shells or pulp mill waste lime 100.

The material must be evenly distributed, and must be 85 percent or more calcium carbonate equivalent. Limestone and oyster shells must be of sufficient fineness so that 50 percent will pass through a 60-mesh sieve and 98 percent will pass through a 10-mesh sieve.

3. **Growing a winter cover crop of ryegrass seeded in the fall of 1943—\$2.00 per acre.**—A stand similar to that which would normally be secured from seeding 20 pounds of seed must be obtained.

4. **Establishment of a permanent vegetative cover by planting kudzu—\$6.00 per acre.**—At least 200 pounds of 18 to 20 percent phosphate (or its equivalent) must be applied per acre. At least 250 plants showing healthy growth must survive. Weeds and grass must be controlled during the first growing season.

5. **Growing a satisfactory cover of winter legumes seeded in the fall of 1943—\$2.50 per acre.**—A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be expected if harvested.

6. **Establishing a satisfactory growth of annual lespedeza artificially seeded in the spring of 1944—\$1.50 per acre.**—A satisfactory growth will be deemed to have been established if the growth obtained would justify harvesting a crop of hay. Lespedeza may be pastured if a sufficient number of properly distributed plants are left to assure normal natural reseeding. If turned under, spring-seeded lespedeza must be followed by a fall-sown crop. Lespedeza harvested for hay will not qualify for payment.

7. **Contour farming intertilled row crops on land which was not contour farmed in 1943—\$1.00 per acre.**—Row crops must be planted and cultivated following the contour or following established terraces. Where more than one crop is grown on the land, all crops must be on the contour, and only one payment will be made on the same area in 1944.

8. **Contour farming intertilled row crops on land which was contour farmed in 1943—60 cents per acre.**—Row crops must be planted and cultivated following the contour or following established terraces. All crops must be on the contour.

9. **Contour farming thick-seeded crops by preparing and seeding the land on the contour—50 cents per acre.**—Thick-seeded crops must be planted on land which was prepared by following the contour, and the seed must be covered by following the contour or by following established terraces. All crops must be on the contour.

10. **Preparation of land for irrigation—\$1.00 per acre.**—This practice is applicable only to irrigated areas and only for leveling cropland for irrigation purposes by moving dirt from high places in a field that cannot be properly irrigated unless such field is leveled. A blade-type leveler must be used.

11. **Growing an emergency pasture in 1944—\$1.00 per acre.**—The emergency pasture must follow a crop harvested in 1944 or be grown where crops were destroyed or where the planting of crops was prevented by flood or drought in 1944. Spring-seeded emergency pastures of Sudan grass, millet, sorghum, or rape, or a mixture of any of these with cowpeas, soybeans, or oats, will qualify for payment. Fall-seeded emergency pastures of rape and small grains will qualify for payment where the growing crop consists of 50 percent or more of rape.

No payment will be made where hay or grain is harvested from the emergency pasture. The emergency pasture must be fenced.

12. **Construction of firebreaks—20 cents per 100 linear feet.**—The firebreaks must be at least 6 feet wide and cleared of all inflammable material to mineral soil. The woodland area must be divided by firebreaks into blocks of not more than 20 acres nor less than 10 acres.

13. **Turning under a satisfactory cover of sweetclover in 1944—\$1.50 per acre.**—A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been obtained when the land



is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be expected if harvested. Where the crop is turned under in the fall, the land must be devoted to a fall-sown crop.

**14. Growing a satisfactory cover of small grains seeded in the fall of 1943—\$1.50 per acre.**—A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been obtained when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be expected if harvested. No payment will be made when harvested for grain by mechanical means.

**15. Growing a satisfactory cover of summer legumes left on the land or turned under—\$1.50 per acre.**—The following crops will qualify: Cowpeas; mung beans; soybeans (except soybeans harvested for beans); crotalaria; other summer legumes (except lespedeza and all peanuts); and mixtures of summer legumes and sweet sorghum, Sudan grass, or millet.

A satisfactory stand and growth will be deemed to have been obtained when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be expected if harvested. Where the crop is turned under in the fall, the land must be devoted to a fall-sown crop.

**16. Producing, harvesting, and storing legume and grass seed—\$3.50 per acre.** (The maximum acreage eligible for payment is 25 acres per farm.)—Producing, harvesting, and storing white clover, hop clover, red clover, black medic, vetch, singletary peas, crimson clover, crotalaria, Alyce clover, sweetclover, alfalfa, lespedeza sericea, lespedeza, bur-clover (in the bur), mung beans, ryegrass, orchard grass, carpet grass, and Dallis grass seed will qualify for payment.

**17. Establishing and improving permanent pasture by sodding or seeding one or more base grasses:** (a) By sodding Bermuda grass—\$6.00 per acre; (b) by seeding one or more of the following adapted pasture grasses: Bermuda, carpet, Dallis, orchard, and bluegrass—\$3.00 per acre.—Only one payment may be made for establishing grasses under (a) or (b) above. Where Bermuda, carpet, Dallis, orchard, or bluegrass, or mixture of these, are already established, no payment shall be made for establishing a pasture grass.

A satisfactory cover means a sufficient number of properly distributed plants to assure complete coverage or to assure reseeding.

**18. Establishing one or more adapted pasture legumes on an area on which an adapted pasture grass or a combination of adapted pasture grasses is growing—\$1.25 per acre per legume.**—Recommended rates of seeding are: Lespedeza 12 lbs.; hop clover 2 lbs.; bur-clover (in the bur) 15 lbs.; white clover 2 lbs.; black medic 5 lbs.

A sufficient number of properly distributed plants to assure reseeding must be established.

**19. Destruction of noxious weeds and other competing plants or shrubs on permanent pasture by mowing:** (a) *one mowing*—50 cents per acre; (b) *two or more mowings*.—\$1.00 per acre.—Mowing shall be done as often as necessary to control weeds, shrubs, bushes, etc.

**20. Clearing and preparing land for the establishment of permanent pasture—\$5.00 per acre.**—The area must not carry a stand of potential timber trees of desirable species, and the original condition of the area must be such that a satisfactory sod could not be established, nor the area mowed, without the removal of brush, vines, trees, or loose stones. The area must also be sodded or seeded in accordance with the specifications for practice 17 (a) or 17 (b).

**21. Renovation of permanent pastures by loosening the sod with a disk or other similar implement—75 cents per acre.**—In renovating established pastures to encourage the spread and increase the growth of perennial grasses or legumes, the sod must be loosened by the use of a disk or other implement accomplishing similar results.

**22. Establishing pasture by seeding two or more adapted pasture legumes in 1944—\$2.00 per acre per legume.**—Recommended rates of seeding are: Lespedeza 20 lbs.; hop clover 4 lbs.; bur-clover (in the bur) 20 lbs.; white clover 4 lbs.; black medic 5 lbs.

A satisfactory seasonal cover must be established. A satisfactory cover means sufficient properly distributed plants that would normally assure reseeding.

**23. Seeding winter legumes in the fall of 1944—\$2.00 per acre.**—Recommended seeding rates per acre and final seeding dates are: Hairy vetch, 20 lbs., Nov. 15; other vetches, 30 lbs., Nov. 15; Austrian winter peas, 30 lbs., Nov. 15; crimson clover, 15 lbs., Oct. 1; bur-clover (in the bur), 50 lbs., Oct. 1. Vetches, winter peas, and crimson clover should be artificially inoculated at the time of planting.

**24. Construction of terraces and outlets—\$1.00 per 100 linear feet.**

The maximum vertical distance between terraces shall be determined by adding 2 to the slope in percent and dividing the sum by 2. A tolerance of 6 inches will be allowed.

The terrace channel shall have a minimum capacity as shown in the following table:

Percent slope	Vertical fall	Horizontal spacing (feet)	Minimum width (feet)	Settled height (inches)	Linear feet (acre)	Channel capacity (sq. ft.)
2	2.0	100	22	14	348	16
3	2.5	83	22	14	475	16
4	3.0	75	20	14	580	15
5	3.5	70	20	16	670	14
6	4.0	67	18	16	750	13
7	4.5	64	18	16	810	12
8	5.0	62	18	18	870	11
9	5.5	61	16	18	910	10
10	6.0	60	16	18	968	10

The maximum fall for terrace channels shall be 3 inches per 100 feet.

Payment will not be made for terracing any field in 1944 which is later cropped in 1944, unless either contour cultivation or contour seeding is practiced.

25. **Construction of diversion terraces**—\$1.50 per 100 linear feet.—All diversion terraces must be designed by a technically trained person acceptable to the county committee.

The grade must not exceed a fall of 6 inches per 100 feet.

The channel must be not less than 20 feet wide.

Settled effective height of the ridge must be not less than 24 inches.

The outlet end of the terrace must be protected against erosion.

26. **Establishing vegetative waterways**—7½ cents per 100 square feet.—The vegetative cover shall extend to the top of the slope or first terrace and, where possible, down the slope to level ground and far enough up the sides of the channel to accommodate a maximum run-off.

Payment will not be made for a waterway having a vegetated area less than 15 feet in width at the narrowest point.

If Bermuda grass sod pieces are used, they must be used at the rate of one sod piece for each 2 square feet of land, and two-thirds of the sod pieces shall show healthy growth. If kudzu is used, the crowns or seedlings must be used at the rate of one crown or seedling to each 3 square yards, and two-thirds of these must show healthy growth. If lespedeza sericea is used, it shall be seeded at the rate of 75 pounds of scarified seed or 100 pounds of unscarified seed per acre. The area must show complete coverage.

At least 300 pounds per acre of 20-percent superphosphate (or the equivalent thereof) or 4 tons of barnyard manure per acre must be used.

When excavating channels or reworking gullies a competent engineer must plan and supervise the work.

27. **Stockpond and farm reservoir development**—15 cents per cubic yard. (Payment shall be limited to 2,000 cubic yards per structure.)—The ponds must have a minimum depth of 6 feet, and be fenced. Before construction is begun, the pond location and the plan for construction should be inspected by a technically trained representative of the county committee.

28. **Construction or cleaning out of drainage ditches for the drainage of cropland**—8 cents per cubic yard of dirt removed, but not to exceed \$3.00 per 100 linear feet. Payment will not be made for material moved from that portion of any ditch which is bordered on both sides by waste or noncrop land, except that payment may be made for a ditch constructed on noncropland for the drainage of cropland.

29. **Contour ridging pasture land**—\$2.50 per 1,000 linear feet.—Horizontal spacing between contour ridges must not exceed 28 feet on the more gentle slopes, and on the steeper slopes must not exceed 10 feet. Base width of contour ridges must be from 6 to 12 feet wide, 6 feet on the steeper slopes and 12 feet on the more gentle slopes. The ridges must be 6 inches in height, measured from the bottom of the water channel to the top of the ridge. Contour ridges must be constructed with ends curved uphill and must not extend across a gully.



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY

SOUTHERN DIVISION

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## 1944 AAA CONSERVATION PRACTICES FOR FLORIDA

[Program Year January 1, 1944, through December 31, 1944]

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## I. CONSERVATION PRACTICE ALLOWANCE

The conservation practice allowance is the maximum amount of payment that may be made for carrying out conservation practices on the farm. The allowance for any farm shall be the sum of the following:

(1) The allowance for practices 6 (a), 6 (b), 8, 9, 12, and 13 (a) shall be the extent of such practices times the approved rates therefor.

(2) The allowance for other practices shall be the larger of (a) the sum of (i) \$1.00 per acre of cropland, (ii) \$2.00 per acre of commercial orchards (including young and bearing tung orchards) on the farm in 1943, and (iii) 20 cents per acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land on the farm in 1943; or (b) \$20.

## II. CONSERVATION PRACTICES

1. Application of phosphate materials to or in connection with a full seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, lespedeza, crotalaria, Natal grass, permanent pasture, or green manure crops in orchards.

(a) Superphosphate—4 cents per pound of available  $P_2O_5$ .

(b) Basic slag, ground sufficiently fine so that at least 80 percent will pass through a 100-mesh sieve—\$7.50 per ton.

(c) Raw rock or colloidal phosphate containing not less than 28 percent of total phosphorus pentoxide ( $P_2O_5$ ), and ground fine enough for 85 percent to pass through a 200-mesh sieve (wet screening method)—\$5.75 per ton.

(d) Raw rock or colloidal phosphate containing not less than 18 percent of total phosphorus pentoxide ( $P_2O_5$ ), and ground fine enough for 80 percent of the raw rock phosphate to pass through a 100-mesh sieve, and for the colloidal phosphate to shake through a 6-mesh sieve and 85 percent of it to wash through a 325-mesh sieve—\$5.00 per ton.

The material must be evenly distributed. In the case of lespedeza seeded alone, winter legumes, and crotalaria, application should be made at or before the time of seeding. The crops to which the material is applied must not be seeded nor grown with an intertilled crop. Winter legumes seeded in row-crop middles are considered as being grown alone. The material may be applied to volunteer crotalaria, volunteer Natal grass, or volunteer lespedeza, if the application is made between January 1 and June 15. Payment will not be made for the application of phosphate to crotalaria, Natal grass, or lespedeza, if such crops are followed by a crop planted prior to the fall of 1944.

Payment will not be made for phosphate in excess of the following amounts per acre: 900 lbs. of 16-percent  $P_2O_5$ ; 800 lbs. of 18-percent  $P_2O_5$ ; 720 lbs. of 20-percent  $P_2O_5$ ; 300 lbs. of 48-percent  $P_2O_5$ ; 1,500 lbs. of basic slag; 1,800 lbs. of raw rock or colloidal phosphate meeting the specifications of practice 1 (c); and 2,250 lbs. of raw rock or colloidal phosphate meeting the specifications of practice 1 (d).

2. Not applicable in 1944.

3. Application of ground limestone:

(a) Dolomitic limestone—\$5.00 per ton.

(b) Other limestone (or its equivalent)—\$3.50 per ton.

The above rate is based on liming materials of at least 90 percent or more calcium carbonate equivalent. If a material of lower grade than this is used, it must be applied in amounts sufficient to supply calcium carbonate equivalent to the above.

The ground limestone, oyster shells, or coquina shells must be of sufficient fineness so that 98 percent will pass through a 10-mesh sieve and 40 percent through a 100-mesh sieve.

4. Application of not less than 2 tons air-dry weight of straw or equivalent mulching materials (excluding barnyard and stable manure) per acre in orchards or on commercial vegetable land—\$3.00 per acre.—The following materials are considered the equivalent of 2 tons air-dry weight of straw: 1½ tons of crotalaria or other hay-dry legumes; 2 tons of air-dry muck; 2 tons of air-dry leaves (pine needles excluded); 18 tons of hyacinths (green basis); 18 tons

of celery trimmings; and 1 ton of vegetable compost with nitrogen content of at least 1½ percent.

Producers who expect to use this practice shall notify the county committee prior to the carrying-out of this practice.

5. Establishing a satisfactory cover of annual ryegrass seeded in the fall of 1944—\$2.00 per acre.—There must be a 75-percent coverage of the land, with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage can be expected if harvested.

6. Establishing a cover of winter legumes:

(a) Cover from seedings made in the fall of 1943—\$1.50 per acre.

(b) Seeded in the fall of 1944—\$2.50 per acre.

A satisfactory cover and growth are required and will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a good growth. Recommended seeding rates per acre: (1) Austrian winter peas—30 lbs.; (2) vetch—25 lbs.; (3) blue lupine—50 lbs.; (4) white Dutch clover—4 lbs.; and (5) California bur-clover (clean)—8 lbs.

Seed must be properly inoculated, and should be planted prior to November 30.

Invoices or other acceptable evidence of seed planted may be required.

7. Establishing a permanent vegetative cover of kudzu—\$6.00 per acre.—The land must be in a good state of cultivation before the crowns or seedlings are planted, and 200 pounds of 16-percent superphosphate (or its equivalent) per acre must be applied at the time of planting or not more than 30 days thereafter. There must be a survival of at least 350 crowns or seedlings per acre showing healthy growth. Under normal conditions, this requires planting at least 500 crowns or seedlings per acre. The kudzu must be cultivated until the ground is covered by the vines.

8. Establishing a pasture by planting sod pieces of Carib, centipede, St. Augustine, Para, Bermuda, carpet, Vasey, Napier, or Bahia grass—\$5.00 per acre.—Land to be sodded must be prepared as for seeding a permanent pasture. Sod pieces, canes, or rooted runners must be planted not more than 2½ feet apart (except Napier grass which may be 1½ feet by 5 feet) and adequately covered. If sod pieces are broadcast at the above rate on land that has been broken or disked, sufficient plowing must be done to properly cover the sod pieces. A pasture shall not be considered as established until 75 percent of the sod pieces show healthy growth.

9. Establishing permanent pasture by seeding—\$5.00 per acre.—The acreage which is to be established in pasture by the use of grass seed shall have the native wire grass, palmetto, or other vegetation removed or destroyed, and all the topsoil stirred by double harrowing (or its equivalent) to prepare a seedbed. The preparation and seeding must be done in blocks or strips which can be accurately measured. No block of less than 1 acre in the area will be considered, and boundary lines must be reasonably straight. Where preparation and planting are done in strips, the strips must be reasonably straight and of uniform width. Such strips must be at least five-tenths chains (33 feet) in width, and must be entirely clear of trees and shrubs to qualify under this practice.

Minimum per-acre rates of seeding:

(a) SEEDING GRASSES.—At least 10 pounds of Bermuda, carpet, Bahia, Vasey, or Dallis grass, or at least 10 pounds of a mixture of these grasses.

(b) SEEDING MIXTURES OF GRASSES AND LEGUMES.—

(1) At least 7 pounds of Bermuda, carpet, Bahia, or Dallis grass, or a mixture of these grasses, and also 10 pounds of common lespedeza; or 5 pounds of common lespedeza and 5 pounds of Kobe lespedeza; or 10 pounds of Alyce clover. At least 200 pounds of 16-percent superphosphate (or its equivalent) must be used per acre with this pasture mixture.

(2) At least 7 pounds of Bermuda, carpet, Bahia, or Dallis grass, or a mixture of these grasses, and also 2 pounds of white Dutch clover, hop clover, or Persian clover; or 4 pounds of black medic, California bur-clover, Hubam clover, or yellow melilotus; or equivalent mixtures of these clovers. The clover seed must be inoculated. The land where the pasture mixture is seeded must be fertilized with at least the following materials per acre: 1 ton of ground limestone (or its equivalent), 500 pounds of 16-percent superphosphate (or its equivalent), and 100 pounds of 50-percent muriate of potash (or its equivalent).

10. Reseeding depleted pasture with good seed of adapted pasture mixtures—25 cents per pound of seed.—The following grasses and legumes seeded alone or in mixtures shall be used: Bermuda, carpet, Dallis, Vasey, or Bahia grass; California, white Dutch, Persian, or hop clover, and black medic.

The mixtures of grasses and legumes, the fertilizer requirements, and seed inoculation are the same as for practice 9. The preparation of the land must be such as to secure a seedbed suitable for proper germination of the seed. The producer is required to furnish satisfactory evidence with respect to the kind and quantity of seed used.



11. **Renovation of permanent pasture infested with noxious weeds and other competing plants or shrubs:** (a) *One mowing*, 50 cents per acre; (b) *Two or more mowings*, \$1.00 per acre. (Applicable to improved pasture of perennial grasses or perennial grasses and legumes.) The pasture must be mowed or chopped as often as necessary during the growing season to control weeds, shrubs, bushes, etc. Bushes and shrubs too heavy to mow shall be removed.

12. **Construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided—** $\frac{3}{4}$  cent per linear foot.—The terrace system, consisting of terraces and outlets, will be so planned as to location, direction, length of drainage, and location of outlets that the terraces will intercept all of the run-off water from the drainage area and carry it to a suitable outlet without permitting scouring action along its course of flow. In general, terraces will drain away from natural ridges to existing depressions or drainageways and will always be as short as possible.

(a) Terraces must be constructed on variable grades as follows:

MAXIMUM FALL PER 100 FEET

Maximum terrace lengths	Outlet end	Intermediate stations	Beginning end
	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>
300 feet.....	4		4
600 feet.....	4		3
900 feet.....	4	$\frac{3}{3}$	2
1,200 feet.....	4	$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right\}$	1

MAXIMUM FALL PER 25 FEET

300 feet.....	1		1
600 feet.....	1		$\frac{3}{4}$
900 feet.....	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
1,200 feet.....	1	$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\}$	$\frac{3}{4}$

A maximum length of 1,200 feet may be allowed for draining in one direction.

Grade changes in the terrace channel will be governed by: Changes in slope which cause bends in the terraces; field depressions causing heavy concentration of water into terrace at the point of crossing; and erosion conditions.

Where a sufficient number of grade increases are necessary to offset reduced velocity of flow in terrace channel caused by extreme adverse conditions, the outlet grade of terrace may be raised to 5 inches per 100 feet.

(b) Vertical spacing between terraces must not exceed the spacing shown in the following table:

Slope of land per 100 feet	Vertical interval between terraces	Approximate horizontal distance between terraces
		<i>Feet</i>
2 feet.....	2 feet.....	100
3 feet.....	2 feet 6 inches.....	83
4 feet.....	3 feet.....	75
5 feet.....	3 feet 6 inches.....	70
6 feet.....	4 feet.....	67
7 feet.....	4 feet 4 inches.....	62
8 feet.....	4 feet 8 inches.....	58
9 feet.....	5 feet.....	55
10 feet.....	5 feet 4 inches.....	53

(c) After settling, terraces must have a minimum cross-sectional area of channel of 7 square feet. To obtain this area of cross section, it is usually necessary for the newly constructed terrace to have a width of bank and channel of at least 15 to 20 feet, and a height of terrace crest above channel bottom of 20 to 24 inches, a settled height of 15 to 18 inches being anticipated.

(d) Where suitable natural outlets (i. e., woods, native meadows, stabilized gullies, pasture, etc.) exist, terrace systems should be so planned that the terraces may outlet individually upon such areas. Where natural outlets are not found, a disposal area will be developed by establishing a suitable type of perennial vegetation to control water from terraces and to provide forage for farm animals. Where a disposal area is not possible or practicable, a channel must be excavated and sodded to prevent washing. The outlet ends of all individual terrace channels must be protected by the use of adapted vegetative strips, rocks, temporary dams, or other suitable material. To prevent washing, it is desirable to establish vegetation in all outlets before terraces are constructed.

13 (a) **Green manure and cover crops of summer legumes**—\$1.50 per acre.—Payment will not be made for peanuts, lespedeza, soybeans from which the seed is harvested for beans, or any other crop for which payment is made under any other practice in 1944. Payment will be made for Alyce clover, cowpeas, croton, mung beans, sesbania, beggarweed, velvetbeans, and soybeans from which the seed is not harvested for beans. A good stand and good growth must be obtained. A good growth, from which a reasonable tonnage of forage can be expected if harvested, must be obtained and left on the land or plowed under. If the crop is turned under in the fall, it must be followed by a fall-planted crop. Summer legumes interplanted in the same row with or planted in single rows between rows or strips of another crop will not qualify for a practice payment.

(b) **Green manure and cover crops of summer nonlegumes**—\$1.00 per acre.—(Applicable only to the counties lying east and south of Madison County.) Only summer nonlegumes in orchards or on land on which commercial vegetables or commercial potatoes were planted in 1944 will qualify. A good stand and good growth must be obtained, and all the growth produced must be left on the land or plowed or disked under and none cut for hay or grazed. A good growth, from which a reasonable tonnage of forage can be expected if harvested, must be obtained and left on the land or plowed under.

14. **Establishing a satisfactory cover of small grains seeded in the fall of 1943**—\$1.50 per acre.—A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage can be expected if harvested. No payment will be made when harvested for grain by mechanical means.

15. **Harvesting legume and grass seed**—\$3.50 per acre.—(The maximum acreage eligible for payment on any farm will be limited to 25 acres.) Only the following legume and grass seed will qualify under this practice: Blue lupine, croton, Alyce clover, white Dutch clover, California bur-clover, sesbania; carpet, Bermuda, Bahia, Vasey, and Dallas grasses.

Harvesting must be done in a workmanlike manner, and the seed properly stored and protected from insects and rodents. Evidence satisfactory to the committee showing the quantity of each kind of seed harvested may be required.

16. **Surface water control on pastures**.—(Applicable only to ditches that after settling are 4 to 16 feet wide and 6 to 18 inches deep.)

(a) Ditches less than 6 feet wide or less than 9 inches deep—22.2 cents per 100 linear feet.

(b) Ditches 6 or more feet wide and 9 or more inches deep but less than 9 feet wide or 12 inches deep—50 cents per 100 linear feet.

(c) Ditches 9 or more feet wide and 12 or more inches deep but less than 12 feet wide or 16 inches deep—\$1.00 per 100 linear feet.

(d) Ditches 12 to 16 feet wide and 16 to 18 inches deep—\$1.78 per 100 linear feet.

If either the width or depth is less than the minimum set forth in (b), (c), or (d), payment shall be computed at the next lowest rate. V or U type ditches are to be spaced not closer than 100 feet apart, center to center. For all ditches the scale of depth to width must be approximately  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in depth for each foot in width.

In all cases the slope of sides must be reasonably uniform. The maximum fall of ditches must not be in excess of 8 inches per 100 linear feet. All stumps, large roots, and other obstructions must be removed from the ditch. Where sodding or seeding of the ditches is done in accordance with practice 8 or 9, payment will be made therefor. Enough openings down to the ground level must be provided in the spoil banks on each side of the ditch for water to readily enter the ditch.

Before payment is made, outlets or outlet ditches and openings into same must be constructed at such intervals as are necessary to dispose of surplus water where suitable natural outlets do not exist. Any excavations necessary are to be sodded or otherwise protected to the extent necessary to prevent erosion. No payment will be made for the construction of the necessary outlets or outlet ditches. As a further condition of payment, the ditch system for the designated area brought under the practice must be completed. No payment will be made for a partially completed system for a designated area.

Prior approval of the county committee is required for this practice.

17. **Control of myrtle on fenced noncrop pasture land**—\$2.00 per acre.—This practice applies only to areas with heavy infestation of myrtle and on which prior approval is given by the county committee.

The area approved for this practice must be indicated on the farm map. The area must be thoroughly chopped at least twice with a heavy chopper between January 1 and December 31, 1944, and positive control secured.



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY

## SOUTHERN DIVISION

## 1944 AAA CONSERVATION PRACTICES FOR LOUISIANA

[Program Year September 1, 1943. Through December 31, 1944]

## I. CONSERVATION PRACTICE ALLOWANCE

The conservation practice allowance is the maximum amount of payment that may be made for carrying out conservation practices on the farm. The allowance for any farm shall be the sum of the following:

(1) The allowance for practices 4, 6, 7, 11, 12, 14, 15, and 17 shall be the extent of such practices times the approved rates therefor.

(2) The allowance for practice 2 shall be the extent of such practice times the approved rate therefor, but not in excess of five times the allowance determined under item (4) below.

(3) The allowance for practice 20 shall be the extent of such practice times the approved rate therefor, but not to exceed the amount determined under item (4) below plus that amount of item (4) not earned by practices other than those set forth in items (1), (2), and (3).

(4) The allowance for other practices shall be the larger of (a) the sum of (i) \$1.00 per acre of cropland on the farm, (ii) \$2.00 per acre of commercial orchards (including young and bearing tung orchards) on the farm in 1943, and (iii) 30 cents per acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land on the farm in 1943; or (b) \$30.

## II. CONSERVATION PRACTICES

1. Application of the following materials to or in connection with a full seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, summer legumes grown alone (excluding soybeans for beans and all peanuts), lespedeza (seeded alone or with small grain), crotalaria, ryegrass, Alyce clover, permanent pasture, green manure crops in citrus orchards, or cover crops grown on land on which Irish potatoes or vegetables were grown in 1944:

(a) Available phosphate ( $P_2O_5$ ):

(1) Material furnished by AAA under the 1944 program—Payment rate shall be the actual AAA deduction rate for the material.

(2) All other material (including material furnished by AAA under prior programs)—Payment rate shall be the lowest 1944 AAA deduction rate established for the parish.

(b) Basic slag—\$12.50 per ton.—The material must be evenly distributed, and may be applied only to the eligible crops grown alone or in mixtures of these crops, or approved mixtures of winter legumes and small grains. Approved mixtures must contain at least 25 percent (by weight) of the winter legumes. Winter legumes seeded in row-crop middles are considered as grown alone. In the case of winter legumes or mixtures of winter legumes and small grains, application should be made at or before the time of seeding, but in no case later than December 15 of the year in which the crops are sown. In the case of lespedeza seeded with fall-seeded small grains, the material must be applied during the period immediately preceding the seeding of lespedeza and July 15, 1944. The material may be applied to other lespedeza, Alyce clover, or crotalaria, if the application is made between January 1 and July 15, 1944. In the case of other summer legumes the material must be applied at the time of seeding. Payment will not be made for applying to summer legumes if followed by another crop planted prior to the fall of 1944.

Basic slag must be of sufficient fineness so that a minimum of 80 percent will pass through a 100-mesh sieve.

Invoices or other acceptable evidence covering phosphate and basic slag purchased through commercial channels must be filed in the parish office.

2 (a). Ground limestone, ground sea shells, or hydrated lime applied in any parish in Louisiana:

(1) Farmyard delivery of material furnished by AAA under the 1944 program—Payment rate shall be the AAA deduction rate for the material.

(2) Railhead delivery of material furnished by AAA under the 1944 program—Payment rate shall be the AAA deduction rate for the material plus \$1.00 per ton for hauling to farm.

(3) All other material (including material furnished by AAA under prior programs)—Payment rate shall be the lowest payment rate established for the parish under items (1) and (2) above.

Material applied containing less than 80 percent calcium carbonate will be paid for on the basis of an equivalent amount of 80 percent.

2 (b). Paper mill slag—\$2.50 per ton.—The material must be evenly distributed. Ground limestone and ground sea shells must be of sufficient fineness so that 90 percent will pass through an 8-mesh sieve and 15 percent through a 100-mesh sieve. Invoices or other acceptable evidence may be required.

3 (a). Establishing a satisfactory cover of winter legumes seeded in the fall of 1943—\$4.00 per acre.—A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be expected if harvested. Recommended seeding rates are: Hairy vetch 20 lbs.; all other vetches 30 lbs.; Austrian winter peas 35 lbs.; bur-clover (in the bur) 6 bu. (60 lbs.); Melilotus indica 25 lbs.; crimson clover 25 lbs.; singletary winter peas 30 lbs.; and lupines 35 lbs.

Winter legume seed or the soil should be properly inoculated. Phosphate, potash, or lime should be applied where there is a known deficiency of these materials.

3 (b). Establishing a partial cover of winter legumes seeded in the fall of 1943—\$2.00 per acre.—The winter legumes to qualify under this practice must have been seeded at a rate of not less than 75 percent of that recommended for the particular legume under practice 3A, and all of the suggestions (except the seeding rate) listed under the specifications for practice 3A must have been carried out, unless the producer(s) was unable to secure needed materials due to insufficient supply being available.

4. Obtaining a satisfactory cover of winter legumes and small grain mixtures seeded in the fall of 1943—\$3.00 per acre.—A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be expected if harvested.

5. Growing and turning under or leaving on the land a good stand and good growth of winter legumes seeded prior to the fall of 1943—\$2.00 per acre.—A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a stand and growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be expected if harvested.

6. Establishing a satisfactory cover of ryegrass seeded in the fall of 1943—\$2.00 per acre.—A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be expected if harvested.

7. Establishing a satisfactory cover of small grains seeded in the fall of 1943—\$1.50 per acre.—A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be expected if harvested. No payment will be made when harvested for grain by mechanical means.

8. Establishing a satisfactory cover of kudzu—\$6.00 per acre.—A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be expected if harvested. It is usually necessary to plant not less than 500 crowns or seedlings per acre.

9. Leaving on the land or turning under a satisfactory growth of lespedeza seeded in the spring of 1944—\$1.50 per acre.—No payment will be made for carrying out this practice on land (a) from which lespedeza is harvested for hay in 1944, (b) on which a practice payment is made under practice 11, or (c) on which lespedeza was grown in 1943. A satisfactory growth will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be expected if harvested. A satisfactory growth must be left on the land during the winter or turned under. When turned under in the fall, in order to qualify on upland soil a fall-sown crop must follow. Grazing will be permitted, provided a satisfactory growth is turned under or left on the land, or the crop is handled in such a way as to assure natural reseeding the following year. Harvesting of seed is permitted.



**10. Turning under or leaving on the land a satisfactory growth of summer legumes grown alone—\$1.50 per acre.**—Payment will not be made for soybeans from which seed is harvested for beans, all peanuts, truck crops, lespedeza, or any crop for which payment is made in 1944 under any other practice. Crops that will qualify under this practice are summer legumes such as cowpeas, soybeans from which seed is not harvested for beans, velvetbeans, crotalaria, and Alyce clover. A satisfactory growth must be obtained and left on the land during the winter or turned under in the fall. When turned under in the fall, in order to qualify on upland soil a fall-sown crop must follow. A satisfactory growth will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be expected if harvested. In order for farms growing sugarcane for sugar to qualify for payment under this practice, the crop must be turned under. Summer legumes interplanted in the same row with or planted in single rows between rows or strips of another crop will not qualify for a practice payment.

**11. Establishing pastures by seeding adapted pasture legumes or pasture grasses, or reseeding established pastures:** (a) White Dutch clover 60¢ per lb.; (b) other clovers (alsike, hop, Persian, black medic, or red) 35¢ per lb.; (c) mixed clovers (white, hop, and Persian) 45¢ per lb.; (d) Bermuda grass 75¢ per lb.; (e) carpet grass 25¢ per lb.; (f) Dallis grass 35¢ per lb.; (g) Common lespedeza 25¢ per lb.; and (h) Kobe lespedeza 15¢ per lb.

A satisfactory seasonal cover must be obtained. A satisfactory cover means sufficient properly distributed plants that would normally assure reseeding. Invoices or other supporting evidence covering seed planted must be filed in the parish office. Payment will be made under this practice for lespedeza seeded alone if one or more clovers or one or more perennial grasses are on the ground.

**12. Clearing, cleaning up, and preparing for the establishment of permanent pasture—\$5.00 per acre.**—The area approved must not carry a stand of potential timber trees of desirable species, and the original condition of the area must be such that a satisfactory sod could not be established, nor the area mowed, without the removal of brush, vines, trees, or loose stones. The area approved under this practice must also be seeded in accordance with the specifications for practice 11 during the 1944 program year.

**13. Contour ridging pasture land—\$2.00 per 1,000 linear feet.**—Contour ridges will not be accepted on pasture land where the slope exceeds 15 percent or is less than 2 percent. Horizontal spacing between contour ridges must not exceed 28 feet on the more gentle slopes, and on the steeper slopes must not exceed 10 feet. Base width of contour ridges must be from 6 to 12 feet wide, 6 feet on the steeper slopes and 12 feet on the more gentle slopes. The ridges must be 6 inches in height. Contour ridges must not extend across a gully, but the ends must be curved up to divert water from the gully.

**14. Destruction of noxious weeds and other competing plants or shrubs on permanent pastures or developed rice land by mowing:** (a) *One mowing*, 50 cents per acre; (b) *two or more mowings*, \$1.00 per acre. Mowing shall be done as often as necessary to control weeds, shrubs, bushes, etc. The plants mowed are not to be used for feed nor sold for any purpose. Only those pastures which consist of at least one perennial grass and at least one pasture legume will qualify.

**15. Renovation of perennial grasses—75 cents per acre.**—The sod must be loosened by the use of a disk or other implement accomplishing similar results so as to stimulate the growth.

**16. Growing an emergency pasture crop of Sudan grass—\$1.00 per acre.**—This practice is applicable only if the emergency pasture is grown following a crop harvested in 1944 or is grown on a farm where crops were destroyed or planting prevented by natural causes.

A satisfactory cover must be obtained. A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be expected if harvested. No payment will be made where hay is harvested.

**17. Construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided—\$1.00 per 100 linear feet.**

(a) Terraces constructed on land with a slope in excess of 8 percent will not be approved, except for small areas where it is necessary in order to complete the terrace system in the field.

(b) The vertical spacing of terraces on slopes up through 4 percent will be determined by the formula slope plus 2 divided by 2; on slopes above 4 percent the formula slope plus 2 divided by 4 will be used.

Slope of land in feet	Vertical interval of drop between terraces	Approx- imate horizontal distance between terraces	Slope of land in feet	Vertical interval of drop between terraces	Approx- imate horizontal distance between terraces
		<i>Feet</i>			<i>Feet</i>
1.....	1 foot, 6 inches.....	150	5.....	3 feet, 3 inches.....	65
2.....	2 feet.....	100	6.....	3 feet, 6 inches.....	58
3.....	2 feet, 6 inches.....	83	7.....	3 feet, 9 inches.....	54
4.....	3 feet.....	75	8.....	4 feet.....	50

Vertical spacing may be carried 6 inches either way.

(c) The grade must not exceed 3 inches per 100 linear feet.

(d) The length shall not exceed 1,600 linear feet in one direction, except where necessary to obtain a suitable outlet.

(e) The width of ridge terraces must not be less than 18 feet. The settled height of the ridge terrace shall not be less than 18 inches.

(f) A settled height of not less than 15 inches will be acceptable in channel-type terraces, if the cross-sectional capacity of the channel is 10 square feet plus 1 square foot for each additional 100 feet over 1,000 feet in length of the terrace draining in one direction. Channel-type terraces not meeting the specifications for settled height may be accepted for payment, provided they have an additional 2 square feet of channel cross-sectional area for each inch of height which they are below specifications.

(g) Adequate terrace outlet protection must be provided.

18. Establishment of permanent vegetative waterways—\$10.00 per acre.—Waterways shall, where possible, be located in existing natural draws or depressions. Payment will not be made for waterways having an area less than one-tenth acre or a width at any point of less than 50 feet.

500 pounds of 4-12-4 fertilizer (or its equivalent) or 3 tons of stable manure must be applied. If the land is deficient in lime, it must be applied. On a badly gullied waterway or if it has excessive fall, only kudzu or Bermuda grass will be approved. If kudzu is used, there must be a survival of not less than 750 plants per acre. On gentle unbroken slopes, lespedeza sericea may be used. Not less than 40 pounds of scarified seed or 70 pounds of unscarified seed per acre must be seeded not later than May 30, 1944. If Bermuda grass is used, there must be not less than one sod piece or sprig to 2 square feet of land. If Bermuda is seeded, it shall be at one and one-half times the normal rate.

19. Establishing a stand of lespedeza sericea for the prevention of water erosion—\$6.00 per acre.—Payment will be made under this practice only when it is carried out on sloping land subject to serious erosion, gullies, meadow outlets, or strips.

A satisfactory cover must be obtained. A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be expected if harvested.

20. Construction, enlargement, or cleaning out of lateral ditches and lead canals—8 cents per cubic yard of dirt moved.—This practice must have prior written approval of the county committee. In case of enlarging or cleaning out a ditch, the producer must furnish the dimensions before and after the practice is carried out. To qualify under this practice, new ditches in heavy soils such as on cane land must have a top width equal to the bottom width plus two-thirds the depth, and an average depth of not less than 2 feet. New ditches in all other soils must have a minimum top width equal to the bottom width plus three times the depth, and an average depth of not less than 2 feet. Payment will be made only for the material moved from that portion of a ditch which is bordered on at least one side by cropland, except that payment may be made for a ditch constructed through noncropland to provide proper drainage of cropland.

21. Construction of firebreaks—\$2.00 per 1,000 linear feet.—The following recommendations are to be followed in constructing firebreaks: In loblolly-shortleaf mixture, pure loblolly, loblolly-hardwoods, and hardwood forest types, place along property boundary, subdivide into blocks of 20 acres or less, plow strips at least 10 feet wide, and remove all logs from the plowed strip.

In longleaf forest or the above, supplement by plowing two strips not less than 20 feet apart, and burn between the strips.



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY

SOUTHERN DIVISION

MAY 24 1944

## 1944 AAA CONSERVATION PRACTICES FOR MISSISSIPPI

[Program Year January 1, 1944, through December 31, 1944]

## I. CONSERVATION PRACTICE ALLOWANCE

The conservation practice allowance is the maximum amount of payment that may be made for carrying out conservation practices on the farm. The allowance for any farm shall be the sum of the following:

(1) The allowance for practices 2 A, 2 B, 3 C, 8 A, and 8 B shall be the extent of such practices times the approved rates therefor.

(2) The allowance for practice 1 A shall be the extent of such practice times the approved rate therefor, but not in excess of five times the allowance determined under item (4) below.

(3) The allowance for practice 8 D shall be the extent of such practice times the approved rate therefor, but not to exceed the amount determined under item (4) below plus that amount of item (4) not earned by practices other than those set forth in items (1), (2), and (3).

(4) The allowance for other practices shall be the larger of (a) the sum of (i) \$1.00 per acre of cropland on the farm, and (ii) 30 cents per acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land on the farm in 1943; or (b) \$20.

## II. CONSERVATION PRACTICES

1 A. Application of liming materials—Payment is the applicable amount indicated below, except that the total payment per ton, including payment for hauling to the farm, shall not exceed \$5.00 per ton for ground limestone, ground oyster shells, or paper mill waste lime; \$8.35 per ton for burnt lime; \$7.15 per ton for hydrated lime; and \$4.00 per ton for calcium silicate slag.

(1) Farmyard delivery of bulk material furnished by AAA under the 1944 program:

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| (a) Ground limestone.<br>(b) Ground oyster shells.<br>(c) Paper mill waste lime.<br>(d) Burnt lime.<br>(e) Hydrated lime.<br>(f) Calcium silicate slag. | } | Payment rate shall be the AAA deduction rate for the material. |
|---|---|--|

(2) Railhead delivery of bulk material furnished by AAA under the 1944 program: For materials listed as (a) through (f) above, the payment rate shall be the AAA deduction rate for the material plus \$1.00 per ton for hauling to farm.

(3) All other bulk material (including bulk material furnished by AAA under prior programs): For materials listed as (a) through (f) above, the payment rate shall be the lowest payment rate established for the county under items (1) and (2) above.

(4) Farmyard delivery of bagged material furnished by AAA under the 1944 program: For materials listed as (a) through (f) above, the payment rate shall be the AAA deduction rate for the material.

(5) Railhead delivery of bagged material furnished by AAA under the 1944 program: For materials listed as (a) through (f) above, the payment rate shall be the AAA deduction rate for the material plus 50 cents per ton for hauling to farm.

(6) All other bagged material (including bagged material furnished by AAA under prior programs): For materials listed as (a) through (f) above, the payment rate shall be the lowest payment rate established for the county under items (4) and (5) above.

Where one of the following materials is not furnished in the county by the AAA, a AAA deduction rate for payment purposes shall be determined by multiplying the applicable deduction rate for ground limestone by the following percentages: Burnt lime 167, hydrated lime 143, calcium silicate slag 80, ground oyster shells or paper mill waste lime 100.

Materials applied must be evenly distributed. It is recommended that from 500 to 1,000 pounds be applied per acre to the light sandy soils, and from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds to the heavy clay soils. The applicable rate of payment is based upon liming materials of at least 85 percent or more calcium carbonate equivalent. If a material of lower grade is used, correspondingly larger amounts must be applied in order to qualify for the full rate of payment. Ground limestone and ground oyster shells must be of such fineness that either 90 percent will pass through an 8-mesh sieve or 80 percent through a 10-mesh sieve, and calcium silicate slag must be of such fineness that 80 percent will pass through an 8-mesh sieve; provided that other materials considered by the Director of the Southern Division to be equivalent of the above in fineness may qualify. Ground limestone and oyster shells from which any of the finer materials have been removed by screening will not qualify. Sales receipts or other acceptable records showing the kind and quantity of material used will be required.

**1 B. Application of available phosphate ( $P_2O_5$ ):**

(1) Material furnished by AAA under the 1944 program—Payment rate shall be the actual AAA deduction rate for the material.

(2) All other material (including material furnished by AAA under prior programs)—Payment rate shall be the lowest 1944 AAA deduction rate established for the county.

See 1 C below for specifications.

**1 C. Application of basic slag—\$8.00 per ton.**—Payment under 1 B and 1 C will be made only when applied to established pasture; winter legumes (including mixtures under practice 4 A), lespedeza, crotalaria, Alyce clover, and other summer legumes (except soybeans for beans and all peanuts). In the case of lespedeza grown with fall-seeded small grains, the material must be applied during the period which immediately precedes the seeding of the lespedeza, but not later than July 1, 1944. In the case of all other crops, application must be made prior to July 1, 1944. In the case of pastures, these materials may be applied any time during the program year. Payment will not be made for the application of these materials to summer legumes followed by a crop planted prior to the fall of 1944. The crops to which the material is applied must not be grown with an intertilled crop. Payment may be made for the application of superphosphate or basic slag not obtained from the AAA to fall-seeded small grain, provided a legume is seeded on or following the small grain in the spring. Sales receipts or other acceptable records showing the kind and quantity of material used will be required.

**2 A. Establishing by sodding or sprigging Bermuda grass—\$1.00 per acre.**—The sprigs or sod pieces must not be spaced more than 3 feet apart, and two-thirds must show healthy growth.

**2 B. Establishing by seeding or reseeding adapted pasture legumes or pasture grasses:** (1) White Dutch clover 65¢ per lb.; (2) other clovers (alsike, hop, Persian, black medic) 35¢ per lb.; (3) mixed clovers (hop, white, and Persian) 45¢ per lb.; (4) Dallis grass (imported) 50¢ per lb.; (5) Dallis grass (domestic) 30¢ per lb.; (6) Bahia grass 30¢ per lb.; (7) redbud 20¢ per lb.; (8) Common lespedeza 25¢ per lb.; (9) Kobe lespedeza 15¢ per lb.; (10) Korean lespedeza 9¢ per lb. A satisfactory seasonal cover must be established. A satisfactory cover means sufficient properly distributed plants that would normally assure reseeding. Payment will be made for annual lespedeza only when established on existing pasture grasses or clovers, or with one or more of the grasses or clovers listed above. Sales receipts or other acceptable records showing the kind and quantity of seed used will be required.

**2 C. Clearing, cleaning up, and preparing for the establishment of a permanent pasture—\$5.00 per acre.**—The area approved must not carry a stand of potential timber trees of desirable species, and the original condition of the area must be such that a satisfactory sod could not be established, nor the area mowed, without the removal of brush, vines, or trees. The area approved must be established to practice 2 A or 2 B during the 1944 program year, unless the area so cleared will result in a volunteer stand of pasture grass or clover in 1944, in which case the area must be mowed in accordance with practice 2 D.

**2 D. Mowing pastures infested with noxious weeds or other competing plants or shrubs:** (1) one mowing 35¢ per acre; (2) two or more mowings \$1.00 per acre.—The plants mowed must not be removed from the pasture.

**2 E. Renovation of perennial grasses (excluding Johnson grass)—75 cents per acre.**—The sod must be loosened by the use of a disk or other implement accomplishing similar results so as to stimulate plant growth.



3 A. Establishing a satisfactory cover of kudzu—\$6.00 per acre.—There must be 300 uniformly distributed kudzu plants per acre showing seasonal cultivation and healthy growth.

3 B. Establishing a stand of perennial lespedeza for the prevention of water erosion—\$6.00 per acre.—This practice is limited to steep slopes, gullies and strips where the planting is intended primarily to control erosion and not for hay or pasture. A sufficiently well-distributed stand must be obtained to assure complete coverage.

3 C. Establishing vegetative waterways— $\frac{1}{3}$  cent per square yard.—Waterways have a width at the narrowest point of not less than 10 feet nor more than 200 feet. Waterways must be located to conform to the natural drainage depression. At least one of the following plants is required: Bermuda, carpet, Dallis, or Bahia grass; lespedeza sericea; kudzu; or two or more of the following: Small grain, annual lespedeza, ryegrass, pasture clovers. Sales receipts or other acceptable evidence showing the kind and quantity of seed or plants used will be required. No additional payment for the establishment of the grasses or legumes under this practice will be made in connection with any other practice.

4 A. Establishing a satisfactory cover of green manure and cover crop of winter legumes seeded in the fall of 1943—\$4.00 per acre.—A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be expected if harvested.

4 B. Establishing a partial cover of winter legumes seeded in the fall of 1943—\$2.00 per acre.—A green manure or cover crop that does not qualify for payment under practice 4 A may qualify for payment under this practice, provided the seed were inoculated, seeded not later than October 31, and at rates of: Hairy vetch 20 lbs.; all other vetches 25 lbs.; Austrian winter peas 30 lbs.; wild winter peas 20 lbs.; bur-clover (in the bur) 10 bu. or 15 lbs. hulled seed; crimson clover 15 lbs. hulled seed or 40 lbs. unhulled seed; blue lupine 50 lbs.

4 C. Turning under or leaving on the land a satisfactory growth of summer legumes grown alone—\$1.50 per acre.—Payment will not be made for soybeans from which the seed is harvested for beans, peanuts, or any crop for which payment is made in 1944 under any other practice.

A satisfactory growth must be obtained and left on the land during the winter or turned under in the fall. If turned under in the fall, the crop must be followed by a fall-sown crop, except on buckshot soils in the delta area or heavy lime soils in the prairie area. A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be expected if harvested. Summer legumes interplanted in the same row with or planted in single rows between rows or strips of another crop will not qualify for a practice payment.

5. Leaving on the land or turning under a satisfactory growth of lespedeza seeded in the spring of 1944—\$1.50 per acre.—A satisfactory growth must be obtained. A satisfactory growth will be deemed to have been obtained when a growth is secured from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be expected if harvested. The crop must be left on the land or, if turned under, be followed by a fall-sown crop. It may be grazed, provided it is grazed in such a manner as to assure natural reseeding. Sales receipts or other acceptable records showing the kind and quantity of seed used will be required.

6. Harvesting legume or Dallis grass seed—\$3.50 per acre. (Acreage eligible for payment will be 25 acres.)—Austrian winter peas, cowpeas, and soybeans are excluded. Seed must be harvested for maximum yield and quality and properly stored. Where small grains are grown in combination with legumes, the acreage qualifying for payment under this practice must also qualify for payment under practice 4 A or 4 B.

7. Construction of firebreaks—\$2.00 per 1,000 linear feet.—The woodland must be blocked in areas of 80 acres or less. Natural or artificial firebreaks must separate the blocks of timber from other timber land, or from sedge grass fields or similar fallow fields which are fire hazards. An artificial firebreak must be at least 12 feet wide, plowed or cleared of all inflammable material.

8 A. Construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets either exist or are provided—\$1.00 per 100 linear feet.—Terraces on cropland will be approved for sandy soils on slopes not to exceed 8 percent and for clay soils on slopes not to exceed 10 percent. Terraces may be constructed on pasture land with slopes up to 10 percent for sandy soils or up to 15 percent for clay soils. On flat slopes, the maximum horizontal distance between terraces will be 150 feet. On per-

manent pasture land, alternate terraces may be omitted. Fall per 100 feet shall be approximately the same as the number of feet of vertical spacing between terraces, except that the maximum fall shall be 3 inches per 100 feet.

The modified ridge terrace must be at least 12 feet wide from center of channel of the flow line across to the foot of the terrace base on lower side. The channel terrace must measure at least 12 feet horizontally from the terrace ridge across the channel to the upper edge of the flow line. The height of ridge above the flow line must be at least 17 inches when freshly built or 14 inches settled. Fresh fills across gullies or depressions must be one-fifth higher to allow for settling. The ridge and channel must be finished by plowing or disking to a smooth curving surface throughout the entire disturbed area. Terraces must be maintained in accordance with good farming practices.

**8 B. Construction of flat V-ditches as a part of a terrace water disposal system or farm drainage system**—7 cents per cubic yard of earth excavated, but not to exceed \$3.00 per 100 linear feet. Ditches must conform with the natural depression. Ditches must be flat V-shaped, having a minimum side slope of 4:1. The size of the ditch must be determined according to the slope of the land and size of area to be drained. Details relative to size available at county AAA office.

A permanent vegetative cover shall be established within the waterway channel where the grade is greater than 1 percent by establishing perennial lespedeza, perennial grasses, or two or more annuals. Payment will be made under practice 3 C for vegetative protection, except kudzu, established in accordance with the specifications for that practice.

### SPECIAL PRACTICES

This section includes those practices which require prior approval of the State committee before they can be used in any county. The practice may be approved for any county in the State after the State committee has been shown (1) the necessity, (2) the probable extent to which the practice will be used, and (3) that technical assistance meeting the standards of the Engineering Subcommittee is immediately available within the county to furnish the necessary design, lay-out, and supervision. In requesting approval of these practices, the county committee will furnish a written request to the State committee setting forth the information outlined in this paragraph. When this technical assistance ceases to exist, these special practice services are automatically withdrawn.

*Detailed specifications for each of the special practices may be secured from county AAA offices.*

#### 8 C. Construction of a dam for a reservoir:

(1) 15 cents per cubic yard of material moved and used in the construction of the dam for the first 2,000 cubic yards and 10 cents per cubic yard thereafter.

(2) \$9.00 per cubic yard for concrete (1:2:4 mix).

(3) \$6.00 per cubic yard for rubble masonry used in spillways, pipe cut-off collar, and drains.

**8 D. Construction of ditches for secondary drainage**—7 cents per cubic yard of earth excavated.—This practice is intended to take care of those situations in which run-off from water disposal systems from adjacent hill areas must be conveyed across intervening flat areas to an existing drainage outlet, or water from areas of flat or delta land must be carried from small lateral field drains to an existing drainage channel. This practice must not be used to provide main or primary drainage nor used for the renovation or reconstruction of lateral ditches of drainage districts.

**8 E. Construction of steep land or bench terraces**—75 cents per 100 linear feet.

**8 F. Construction of flumes in gully heads.**—This practice is intended to take care of those situations in counties of the brown loam area bordering the Mississippi River where the run-off water creates a hazard. Under these conditions, the water may be lowered into natural drains by mechanical structures.

(1) Open flumes—\$9.00 per cubic yard of reinforced concrete (1:2:4 mix) when constructed in accordance with the specifications.

(2) Pipe flumes—\$9.00 per cubic yard of concrete (1:2:4) mix or masonry headwalls. Payment for commercial concrete or vitrified clay pipe sizes will be paid for at the following rates:

Diameter of pipe in inches	18	24	30
Rate of payment per linear foot	\$1.00	\$2.00	\$3.00



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY

## SOUTHERN DIVISION

## 1944 AAA CONSERVATION PRACTICES FOR OKLAHOMA

[Program Year December 1, 1943, through December 31, 1944]

## I. CONSERVATION PRACTICE ALLOWANCE

The conservation practice allowance is the maximum amount of payment that may be made for carrying out conservation practices on the farm. The allowance for any farm shall be the sum of the following:

(1) The allowance for practices 1, 2(a), 6, 15, 24(a), and, in Beaver, Cimarron, Harper, and Texas Counties, practice 5, shall be the extent of such practices times the approved rates therefor.

(2) The allowance for other practices shall be the larger of (a) the sum of (i) \$1.00 per acre of cropland on the farm, (ii) 10 cents per acre of noncrop open pasture on the farm in 1943, and (iii) \$2.00 per acre of commercial orchards on the farm in 1943; or (b) \$30.

## II. CONSERVATION PRACTICES

1. Construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided—\$1.00 per 100 linear feet—Terraces constructed must be “channel” or “ridge” type. Terraces must not exceed a fall of 3 inches per 100 feet.

Slope of land in feet per 100 feet	Minimum height		Minimum width <sup>1</sup>		Recommended average distance between terraces
	New terrace before ledges are plowed in	Plowed-in settled terrace	New terrace before ledges are plowed in	Plowed-in settled terrace	
	Inches	Inches	Feet	Feet	Feet
½ or less	15	10	11	9	210
1	16	11	11	9	150
2	18	12	10	8	100
3	18	12	10	8	83
4	19	12½	10	8	75
5	19	12½	9	7	70
6	20	13	9	7	67
7	20	13	9	7	64
8 or more	21	14	8	6	62

<sup>1</sup> On slopes in excess of 3 percent, the minimum width may be disregarded, provided an equivalent cross section is obtained. The width of the lower side shall be at least two-thirds the width of the upper side for “ridge type” terraces.

The outlet ends must be protected. For more detailed information, Oklahoma Extension Circular No. 218, Soil Erosion Control in Oklahoma, should be used.

## 2. Construction of a dam or reservoir:

(a) First 5,000 cubic yards of material moved—

(1) For first 2,000 cubic yards used in the construction of the dam—15 cents per cubic yard.

(2) For next 3,000 cubic yards used in the construction of the dam—10 cents per cubic yard.

(3) For material not used in the construction of the dam (not to exceed 5,000 cubic yards less the material eligible for payment under

(1) and (2) above)—7½ cents per cubic yard.

(b) Material in excess of 5,000 cubic yards moved—

(1) For material used in the construction of the dam—10 cents per cubic yard.

(2) For material not used in the construction of the dam—7½ cents per cubic yard.

The site must be approved by the county committee. A preliminary survey must be made before construction is started (a) if the dam to be constructed will be 8 feet or more in height, or (b) if as much as 300 cubic yards or more of earth will be moved, or (c) where the surface of the ground on which the dam is to be built is extremely irregular or an existing dam is to be enlarged.

TABLE OF DIMENSIONS FOR DAMS

H	a	b	a+b=W	w	d	H-d	H	a	b	a+b=W	w	d	H-d
<i>Feet</i>	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Feet</i>
3	11	8	19	4	3	0	15	49	34	83	8	4	11
4	14	10	24	4	3	1	16	52	36	88	8	4	12
5	17	12	29	4	3	2	17	55	38	93	8	4	13
6	20	14	34	4	3	3	18	58	40	98	8	4	14
7	23	16	39	4	3	4	19	61	42	103	8	5	14
8	27	19	46	6	3	5	20	64	44	108	8	5	15
9	30	21	51	6	4	5	21	68	47	115	10	5	16
10	33	23	56	6	4	6	22	71	49	120	10	5	17
11	36	25	61	6	4	7	23	74	51	125	10	5	18
12	39	27	66	6	4	8	24	77	53	130	10	5	19
13	42	29	71	6	4	9	25	80	55	135	10	5	20
14	45	31	76	6	4	10							

H—Height of dam.

a—Width from center to upstream edge of dam at bottom.

b—Width from center to downstream edge of dam at bottom.

a+b=W—Total width of dam at bottom.

w—Width of dam on top.

d—Distance from water level to top of dam, called freeboard.

H-d—Approximate depth of water in pond above dam.

Before existing dams are enlarged, the slopes shall be plowed. Allowance must be made for shrinkage at the rate of 10 percent, except for bulldozers 15 percent, and for drag-line 20 percent. The spillway must have a cross-sectional area at least equal to that of the impounded stream at highest flood stage, and protected by natural or artificial cover. The settled top of the dam must be at least 3 feet higher than the spillway crest. The spillway must be protected from livestock. The slopes of the fill above water must be sodder or seeded to a grass mixture unless the dam is composed entirely of impervious clay or caliche. Where the proposed reservoir surface exceeds 3 acres, either the upstream face of the fill must be ripped or the dam must have a minimum upstream slope of 4:1.

### 3. Construction of concrete or rubble-masonry dams or drops:

(a) Concrete structure—\$9.00 per cubic yard of concrete in the dam and spillway.

(b) Rubble-masonry structure—\$6.00 per cubic yard of rubble-masonry construction in the dam and spillway.

Prior approval of the county committee must be secured for each structure, and the dams must be built according to the specifications contained in SRM-550. After the dam site is approved, it is required that a profile be made and platted, and bench-marks and reference points established. Concrete drops may be constructed in locations where it is impossible to control floodwaters by any other method.

### 4. Construction of spreader dams and terraces:

(a) Spreader dams—10 cents per cubic yard of material moved and used in the construction of the dams.

(b) Spreader terraces—1 cent per linear foot.

Such terraces must be built and the ripping done in accordance with the specifications contained in SRM-550. Dams, with the exception of spillways, must be constructed in accordance with practice 3.

5. Contour listing or furrowing cropland—30 cents per acre.—(Furrowing by chiseling, not on the contour, of cropland with a slope of 2 percent or less will be approved at the rate specified in this practice only in Beaver, Cimarron, Harper, and Texas Counties.) These tillage operations must be carried out as soon as possible after harvest, and must be completed at least 30 days prior to the seeding of the land to a crop.



Contour listing must be carried out with a regular double mold-board lister or with other implements accomplishing similar results. The lists must not be more than 4 feet apart nor less than 20 inches apart. On slopes averaging greater than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  percent, contour listing must be in combination with terraces.

Contour furrows must be made with a shovel-type implement or by chiseling with a chisel of approved design, and must be not less than 12 inches apart nor more than 20 inches apart. Such furrows must be at least 8 inches wide and 4 inches deep or, if chiseled, 4 inches wide and 8 inches deep. On slopes averaging greater than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  percent, contour furrowing must be in combination with terraces.

6. **Pit cultivating cropland**—30 cents per acre.—Pit cultivating must be carried out as soon as possible after harvest, and must be completed at least 30 days prior to the seeding of the land to a crop; further, it must be carried out with an approved basin lister which dams the lister furrows at regular intervals or other implements accomplishing similar results. If listed with a basin lister, the furrows must not be more than 4 feet apart nor less than 20 inches apart, and, on slopes averaging greater than 3 percent, must follow established terraces or follow guide lines at the terrace intervals. Pit cultivating with other types of implements must provide pits occupying at least 25 percent of the land.

7. **Contour strip cropping**—\$1.00 per acre.—This practice consists of establishing strips of erosion-resisting crops alternating with strips of other types of erosion-resisting crops or with erosion-permitting intertilled crops, or two of such alternating strips of crops alternating with one strip of fallow. The strips of erosion-resisting crops must occupy at least 30 percent of the area of the field, and the strips of erosion-permitting intertilled crops or fallow must be at least 10 feet wide, but not more than 100 feet wide.

Strip cropping on the contour shall be in accordance with the contour of the land as indicated by established terraces or, if the land is not terraced, by guide lines which are established at not to exceed twice the terrace interval specified in practice 1.

Solid seedings of sorghums, small grains, Sudan grass, or Sudan grass in rows will be considered as erosion resisting in all counties. Sorghums in rows will be considered as erosion resisting in Grant, Garfield, Kingfisher, Canadian, Grady, Stephens, and Jefferson Counties and counties lying west thereof, provided the stalk or stubble left on the land is at least 10 inches in height. The operator's farming plan must provide that the cover of row sorghums will be left on the land until the spring of 1945.

8. **Farming intertilled crops in 1944 on the contour**—75 cents per acre.—(Payment will not be made for any acreage qualifying under practice 7.) The cultural operations incident to preparing the seedbed and growing the crop must be carried out on the contour following established terraces or, if the land is not terraced, must follow guide lines established at not to exceed twice the terrace interval.

9. **Contour farming drilled crops** (payment will not be made for any acreage qualifying under practice 7) :

(a) Performing all cultural operations incident to preparation of the seedbed and seeding operations on the contour, or seeding of small grains with a deep-furrow drill on the contour—50 cents per acre.

(b) Seeding small grains on the contour with an ordinary drill where tillage operations are not carried out on the contour—25 cents per acre.

Under (a), all breaking or other tillage operations must be carried out following established terraces or, if the land is not terraced, following guide lines established at not to exceed twice the terrace interval. Seeding small grains with a deep-furrow drill on the contour will qualify even though cultural operations incident to the preparation of the seedbed have not been carried out on the contour.

Under (b), the seeding operation must be carried out following terraces or guide lines established at not to exceed twice the terrace interval.

10. **Establishing sod waterways**— $\frac{1}{3}$  cent per square yard.—Payment will not be made for a waterway with an average width of less than 10 feet, or where the slope of the waterway is over 10 percent. The waterway must be sufficiently wide at all points to carry the maximum run-off. A vegetative cover sufficient to protect the waterways from erosion must be obtained before the end of the program year.

11. **Field stripping not on the contour**—50 cents per acre.—(Applicable only to wind erosion area of the State—Grant, Garfield, Kingfisher, Canadian, Grady,

Stephens, and Jefferson Counties and all counties lying west thereof; except that field stripping to protect from wind erosion land on which peanuts are produced in 1944 will qualify in any area.)

This practice consists of establishing strips of erosion-resisting crops alternating with strips of other types of erosion-resisting crops or with strips of erosion-permitting intertilled crops, or two of such alternating strips of crops alternating with one strip of fallow. The erosion-resisting strips must occupy at least 25 percent of the land, and must be at least 10 feet but not more than 100 feet wide. Sorghums, Sudan grass, millet, summer legumes (except peanuts) in rows, and all solid-seeded crops will be considered erosion resisting. All other row crops will be considered as erosion permitting.

**12. Protection of summer-fallowed acreage by approved methods:**

(a) Contour listing, pit cultivating, or otherwise incorporating the stubble or trash into the surface soil not later than June 1, 1944—75 cents per acre.

(b) Additional cultural operation(s) to properly conserve available moisture or to control weed growth—25 cents per acre.

The acreage summer-fallowed must be kept sufficiently free of vegetative growth so that available moisture is conserved.

Payment will not be made under this practice for fallow strips which qualify under practice 7, or on any acreage from which a crop is harvested in 1944. Contour listing or furrowing, or pit cultivating, for which payment is made under this practice will not be paid for under practice 5 or 6.

**13. Leaving stalks or stubbles of sorghums, broomcorn, or Sudan grass on the land as a protection against wind erosion—35 cents per acre.**—This practice is applicable only on farms where it is determined by the county committee that such cover is necessary as a protection against wind erosion, and the operator's farming plan provides that the cover will be left on the land until the spring of 1945. The stalks or stubbles of broomcorn, Sudan grass, sweet sorghums, and Atlas sorgo grown in rows must be at least 10 inches in height. In the case of grain sorghums, the entire stalk (excluding heads) must be left on the land. Payment may be made under this practice where grain sorghums are harvested with a combine. Solid seedings of Sudan grass, sweet sorghums, or Atlas sorgo will qualify if harvested in such a manner as to leave a uniform cover of stubbles not less than 6 inches in height.

**14. Establishing a supplemental pasture—\$1.00 per acre.**—Payment will not be made if the crop is harvested for seed, or if any part of the growth is harvested for hay. This practice consists of seeding, in accordance with accepted farming practices, Sudan grass, sweet sorghums, or mixtures of Sudan grass or sweet sorghums with summer legumes. Payment under this practice will be made only when the supplemental pasture is established on land from which a crop is harvested in 1944, or on land where crops were destroyed or where the planting of the crop was prevented by flood or drought in 1944.

**15. Establishing a permanent pasture by seeding or sodding:**

(a) Sodding Bermuda or buffalo grass—\$5.00 per acre.

(b) Seeding adapted grasses—\$4.00 per acre.

(Payment will not be made under this practice for seedings made, or sodding operations carried out, on depleted pasture or range land.) There must be a survival of at least 75 percent of the sodded pieces. The sodding operation must provide, in the case of Bermuda grass, at least one sprig or sod piece for each 16 square feet, and in the case of buffalo grass at least one sod piece for each 20 square feet. A satisfactory seasonal cover must be obtained. It shall be deemed to have been obtained when there are sufficient well-distributed plants that would normally assure reseeding.

The following rates of seeding per acre cover some of the adapted varieties of grasses: Hairy grama 10 pounds; side-oats grama 20 pounds; blue grama 10 pounds; big or little bluestem 12 pounds; Indian or switch grass 15 pounds; and Bermuda grass 8 pounds.

**16. Pasture improvement through natural reseeding—15 cents per acre.**—(This practice is applicable only to farms having 640 acres or more of noncrop open pasture and range land. Limited to an acreage not in excess of 25 percent of the noncrop open pasture and range land.) Operators shall submit in writing to the county committee in advance a designation of the area on which the reseeding is to be carried out. Where noxious weeds are present, the designated area must be mowed at least once during the summer unless the topography



is such that mowing is impossible. Growth mowed cannot be used for hay nor sold for any purpose. Infestations of pricklypear, shrubs, underbrush, and bushes must be controlled. Prairie dogs, if present, must be eradicated. The remaining pasture land must not be pastured to such an extent as will decrease the stand of grass or injure the forage, tree growth, or watershed.

The area being reseeded must be kept free of livestock from the start of the growth of grass in the spring until seeds have matured. In all cases, this period shall be not less than the following inclusive dates: May 1, 1944 to September 30, 1944, in Harmon, Greer, Kiowa, Caddo, Canadian, Oklahoma, Pottawatomie, Okfuskee, McIntosh, Haskell, and LeFlore Counties and all counties south thereof; May 15, 1944 to October 15, 1944, in all other counties in the State.

**17. Pasture improvement, including artificial reseeding with adapted pasture grasses, and seeding with adapted legumes on established soddings or seedings of Bermuda grass.**—The grasses and legumes which will qualify are: (a) White Dutch clover 75¢ per lb.; (b) other clovers (alsike, hop, Persian, or black medic) 50¢ per lb.; (c) mixed clovers (white Dutch, hop, and black medic) 50¢ per lb.; (d) lespedeza 14¢ per lb.; (e) sweetclover 15¢ per lb.; (f) Bermuda grass (hulled) 75¢ per lb.; and (g) bluestem grass (big or little) 75¢ per lb.

Acceptable proof must be submitted to the county committee regarding the amount of seed used.

**18. Renovation of noncrop open pasture or range land by control of mesquite, noxious underbrush, shrubs, and bushes, or cactus:**

(a) Heavy infestation—35 percent or more of the total area—\$4.00 per acre.

(b) Medium infestation—20 percent to 35 percent of the total area—\$2.50 per acre.

(c) Light infestation—less than 20 percent of the total area—\$1.50 per acre.

(Written approval of the county committee must be secured prior to the institution of this practice.) If the county committee determines that the control of destructive plants as provided for under this practice will reduce the vegetative cover to such an extent as to encourage increased soil erosion, artificial reseeding or sodding shall also be required in accordance with the specifications for practice 15 or practice 17 where the soil and climatic conditions permit.

**19. Mowing permanent pasture to control noxious weeds and shrubs:** (a) *One mowing*—50 cents per acre; (b) *two or more mowings*—\$1.00 per acre. The mowing must control weeds and shrubs. Mowing of land infested with sagebrush, where the infestation is less than 5 percent, will qualify for payment under this practice. Growth mowed cannot be used for hay nor sold for any purpose.

**20. Contour furrowing noncrop pasture land**—20 cents per 1,000 linear feet. Guide lines for this practice must be established at one-half the terrace interval, except that, with the approval of the county committee, the guide lines may be spaced at terrace intervals. Furrows shall have a minimum cross section of 32 square inches, and shall be not less than 4 inches deep or, if chiseled, not less than 8 inches deep. Payment will not be made for furrows which are more than 30 feet from the guide line. If furrows are spaced less than 7 feet apart, payment for this practice will be computed as if the furrows were spaced 7 feet apart.

**21. Establishing fireguards on noncropland**—10 cents per 100 linear feet. The minimum width of the fireguards shall be 10 feet. Payment will not be made if the fireguard is used in connection with controlled burning.

**22. Drilling or digging wells:**

(a) Casing not less than 4 inches in diameter—\$2.00 per linear foot.

(b) Casing less than 4 inches but not less than 2 inches in diameter—\$1.00 per linear foot.

Wells will be approved only for the purpose of obtaining a better distribution of watering places for livestock on noncrop open pasture land. Wells must be sufficiently cased to prevent caving. Water must be made available to livestock by delivery into adequate storage or watering tanks. Payment will not be made for a well developed at or near farm or ranch headquarters. A dry hole will not qualify for payment. An artesian well will qualify for payment at \$1.00 per linear foot, if water is available during the grazing season in one or more adequate tanks or troughs.

### 23. Application of phosphate: (a) Available phosphate ( $P_2O_5$ ):

(1) Material furnished by AAA under the 1944 program—Payment rate shall be the actual AAA deduction rate for the material.

(2) All other material (including material furnished by AAA under prior programs)—Payment rate shall be the lowest 1944 AAA deduction rate established for the county.

(b) Raw rock phosphate containing not less than 28 percent total phosphorus pentoxide—\$11.00 per ton. (The rock phosphate must be ground sufficiently fine for 80 percent to pass through a 200-mesh sieve.)

The application must be to or in connection with a full seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, permanent pastures, lespedeza, annual ryegrass, or summer legumes such as crotalaria, cowpeas, soybeans except soybeans which are harvested for beans or peanuts grown for any purpose. The material may be applied to eligible crops when grown with a nurse crop of small grain other than wheat. Winter legumes, when seeded in row-crop middles, are considered grown alone.

In the case of winter legumes grown alone, the material should be applied at the time of seeding, but not later than December 1, 1944.

In the case of volunteer summer legumes such as lespedeza, application must be made not later than July 15, 1944. In the case of other summer legumes, the material must be applied at the time of seeding. In the case of lespedeza seeded on small grains, the material must be applied during the period immediately preceding the seeding of lespedeza, but not later than July 15, 1944. Payment will not be made for the application of phosphate to summer legumes if followed by a crop seeded prior to the fall of 1944.

24. Application of calcareous or dolomitic limestone—Payment is the applicable amount indicated below, except that the total payment per ton, including payment for hauling to the farm, shall not exceed \$5.00 per ton.

(a) For first 20 tons of material:

(1) Farmyard delivery of bulk material furnished by AAA under the 1944 program—Payment rate shall be the AAA deduction rate for the material.

(2) Railhead delivery of bulk material furnished by AAA under the 1944 program—Payment rate shall be the AAA deduction rate for the material plus \$1.00 per ton for hauling to farm.

(3) All other bulk material (including bulk material furnished by AAA under prior programs)—Payment rate shall be the lowest payment rate established for the county under items (1) and (2) above.

(4) Farmyard delivery of bagged material furnished by AAA under the 1944 program—Payment rate shall be the AAA deduction rate for the material.

(5) Railhead delivery of bagged material furnished by AAA under the 1944 program—Payment rate shall be the AAA deduction rate for the material plus 50 cents per ton for hauling to farm.

(6) All other bagged material (including bagged material furnished by AAA under prior programs)—Payment rate shall be the lowest rate established for the county under items (4) and (5) above.

(b) For material in excess of 20 tons:

(1) Farmyard delivery of bulk material furnished by AAA under the 1944 program—Payment rate shall be the AAA deduction rate for the material.

(2) Railhead delivery of bulk material furnished by AAA under the 1944 program—Payment rate shall be the AAA deduction rate for the material plus \$1.00 per ton for hauling to farm.

(3) All other bulk material (including bulk material furnished by AAA under prior programs)—Payment rate shall be the lowest payment rate established for the county under items (1) and (2) above.

(4) Farmyard delivery of bagged material furnished by AAA under the 1944 program—Payment rate shall be the AAA deduction rate for the material.

(5) Railhead delivery of bagged material furnished by AAA under the 1944 program—Payment rate shall be the AAA deduction rate for the material plus 50 cents per ton for hauling to farm.



(6) All other bagged material (including bagged material furnished by AAA under prior programs)—Payment rate shall be the lowest rate established for the county under items (4) and (5) above.

The material applied must meet the following requirements: Calcium carbonate equivalent—80 percent; fineness—30 percent or more sufficiently fine to pass through a 60-mesh sieve.

Limestone of the grades listed below is considered equivalent to 1 ton of ground limestone:

Minimum percent of material which will pass through a 60-mesh sieve	Total weight to equal 1 ton of above material, 80 percent or more calcium carbonate equivalent
<i>Percent</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
30 or more.....	2,000
20 to 29.9.....	3,000

Where materials of less than 80 percent calcium carbonate equivalent content are used, sufficient additional quantities shall be applied to furnish calcium carbonate equivalent in that amount.

**25. Establishing a satisfactory cover of small grains seeded in the fall of 1943—\$1.50 per acre.**—Crops that will qualify are barley, oats, rye, mixtures of these crops, or mixtures of wheat and these crops if a substantial part of the mixture is a grain other than wheat. In no event will a mixture containing more than 90 percent of wheat be approved.

A satisfactory cover must be obtained. It will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be expected if harvested. The cover crop may be used for pasture or hay. Payment will not be made if the crop is harvested for grain by mechanical means.

**26. Establishing a satisfactory cover of winter legumes seeded in the fall of 1943—\$2.50 per acre.**—A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be expected if harvested.

**27. Establishing a stand and growth of winter legumes seeded in the fall of 1944—\$2.00 per acre.**—A full stand is defined as a sufficient number of plants which will provide a solid cover on the land. Where a full stand is not secured and seeds have been planted at the approximate rates indicated in this practice, payment may be made, provided the county committee determines that the seedings were made in accordance with good farming practices.

The following rates of seeding per acre should provide a full stand: Hairy vetch 15 pounds; Austrian winter peas 20 pounds; bur-clover (hulled) 20 pounds; and bur-clover (in burs) 60 pounds.

Seed should be inoculated, unless the land on which the seeding is to be made is properly inoculated.

**28. Establishing a satisfactory cover of ryegrass seeded in the fall of 1943—\$2.00 per acre.**—A satisfactory cover must be obtained. A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be expected if harvested.

**29. Establishing a satisfactory cover of sweetclover to be turned under—\$1.50 per acre.**—A satisfactory growth will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be expected if harvested. Payment will be made for seedings made in the fall of 1943 or spring of 1944, provided the entire growth is turned under and not cut for hay or pastured. Payment will not be made under this practice for the seeding of sweetclover on pasture land. If turned under in the fall, the crop must be followed by a fall-sown crop.

**30. Turning under or leaving on the land a satisfactory growth of summer legumes or summer nonlegumes—\$1.50 per acre.**—A good stand and good growth must be obtained, and the entire growth left on the land or turned under. A good growth will be considered to have been obtained if the growth would justify harvesting the crop as hay.

Crops that will qualify are summer legumes (except soybeans harvested for beans), Sudan grass, and sweet sorghums. Payment will not be made for small grain, all peanuts, alfalfa, grain sorghum, or other crops for which credit is given in 1944 under any other practice.

If the crop is turned under in the fall on land subject to erosion, it must be followed by a fall-sown crop. Summer legumes interplanted in the same row with or planted in single rows between rows or strips of another crop will not qualify for a practice payment.

**31. Establishing a satisfactory cover of annual lespedeza from seedlings made in the spring of 1944—\$1.50 per acre.**—A good stand and growth must be obtained. The requirement will be considered to have been met if the stand and growth obtained justify harvesting the crop for hay. Payment will not be made if the crop is pastured to an extent that prevents normal growth of the plants or if harvested for hay. The seedlings must be at not less than 15 pounds per acre.

**32. Harvesting legume and grass seed (excluding timothy, redbud, Austrian winter peas, Kentucky bluegrass, cowpeas, mung beans, and soybeans)—\$2.00 per acre.** (The acreage eligible for payment is 25 acres.)—This practice consists of harvesting and storing seed from pasture grasses and from legumes other than those excluded in the title of the practice. Seed must be harvested in a workmanlike manner, and handled and stored in a manner that will maintain their value for planting purposes.

**33. Construction of new lateral ditches and lead canals for the drainage of cropland—7 cents per cubic yard, but not to exceed \$3.00 per 100 linear feet.**—The depth and cross-sectional area of the ditch must be sufficient to provide adequate drainage. Payment will not be made for material moved from that portion of any ditch which is bordered only by waste land or noncropland, unless such ditch is essential to the movement of water from cultivated fields.

**34. Control of bindweed—\$10.00 per acre.** (For control by chemical means, payment will be the cost of the chemicals, but not to exceed 10 cents per pound.)—Farmers who intend to institute this practice must report to the county committee for instructions and recommendations concerning the control measures to be followed. Such measures must conform to approved methods.

**35. Construction of trench silos in 1944—7½ cents per cubic yard.** (Applicable only in Beaver, Cimarron, Harper, and Texas Counties.)—Properly prepared silage must be stored in 1944 in a workmanlike manner. The side walls must slope outward not less than 3 inches per foot of depth, and adequate provisions must be made for the drainage of water from the floor of the silo. Ditches must be provided to prevent the entrance of surface water.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY

SOUTHERN DIVISION

1944 AAA CONSERVATION PRACTICES FOR  
SOUTH CAROLINA

[Program year December 1, 1943, through December 31, 1944]

I. CONSERVATION PRACTICE ALLOWANCE

The conservation practice allowance is the maximum amount of payment that may be made for carrying out conservation practices on the farm. The allowance for any farm shall be the sum of the following:

(1) The allowance for practices 7, 8, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19 shall be the extent of such practices times the approved rates therefor.

(2) The allowance for practice 11 shall be the extent of such practice times the approval rate therefor, but not in excess of four times the allowance determined under item (3) below.

(3) The allowance for other practices shall be the larger of (a) the sum of (i) 75 cents per acre of cropland on the farm, and (ii) 50 cents per acre of commercial orchards on the farm in 1943; or (b) \$20.

II. CONSERVATION PRACTICES

1. Establishing a satisfactory cover of winter legumes seeded in the fall of 1943—\$4.00 per acre.—A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be expected if harvested.

2. Establishing a partial cover of winter legumes seeded in the fall of 1943—\$2.00 per acre.—To qualify, the seed must have been planted before November 30, 1943, and, unless a successful crop of the particular winter legume was grown on the land the previous year, the seed must have been inoculated and seeded at a rate not less than 75 percent of the following: Vetch—20 pounds in rows or 25 pounds broadcast; Austrian winter peas—25 pounds in rows or 35 pounds broadcast; clean crimson clover—15 pounds (or the equivalent in chaffy seed); bur-clover—50 pounds in the bur. Invoices or other supporting evidence of the amount of seed planted must be filed in the country office.

3. Establishing a satisfactory cover of winter legumes and small-grain mixtures seeded in the fall of 1943—\$3.00 per acre.—A satisfactory cover (at least 50 percent legume) will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be expected if harvested.

4. Establishing a satisfactory cover of small grains seeded in the fall of 1943—\$1.50 per acre.—A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be expected if harvested. No payment will be made when harvested for grain by mechanical means.

5. Summer legumes turned under or left on the land—\$1.50 per acre.—Payment will be made for summer legumes grown alone (excluding annual and perennial lespedeza, soybeans harvested for beans, kudzu, and all peanuts). A sufficient stand and growth must be obtained to be equivalent to approximately two-thirds ton of air-dry hay. Seed of summer legumes may be harvested, provided all stalks and leaves are left on the land or turned under. If the summer legume is turned under in the fall, it must be followed by a winter cover crop. Summer legumes interplanted with row crops will not qualify.

6. Establishing a satisfactory cover of spring-seeded annual lespedeza artificially seeded in 1944—\$1.50 per acre.—A satisfactory cover will be deemed to be established when the growth will justify harvesting for hay. The lespedeza must be left on the land (not cut for hay) or, if turned under, must be followed by a fall-sown crop. Seed may be harvested. The lespedeza may be grazed, provided a satisfactory growth is turned under or left on the land, or the crop is handled in such a way as to assure natural reseeding the following year.

7. Establishing a satisfactory cover of kudzu—\$6.00 per acre.—A satisfactory cover of evenly distributed kudzu plants showing healthy growth must be obtained. It is usually necessary to set out at least 500 plants per acre.

8. Establishing a stand of lespedeza sericea for the prevention of water erosion—\$6.00 per acre.—This practice is limited to steep slopes, gullies, and strips, and is not intended primarily for a hay crop. A sufficiently well-distributed stand must be obtained to assure complete coverage the following year. The suggested seeding is 30 pounds of scarified seed or 50 pounds of unscarified seed per acre.

9. Seeding winter legumes in the fall of 1944—\$2.00 per acre.—Only the winter legumes below will qualify. They must be seeded not later than November 30, 1944. Unless a successful crop of the particular winter legume has been grown on the land the previous year, such legume must be inoculated. The following rates of seeding per acre are recommended: Vetch—20 lbs. in rows or 25 lbs. broadcast; Austrian winter peas—25 lbs. in rows or 35 lbs. broadcast; clean crimson clover—15 lbs. (or the equivalent in chaffy seed); bur-clover—50 lbs. in the bur; and other winter legumes approved by the State committee.

10. Producing, harvesting, and storing legume seed—\$3.50 per acre (payment limited to 25 acres).—Payment will be made for producing, harvesting, and storing vetches, lespedeza, velvetbeans, crotalaria, crimson clover, bur-clover, and blue lupine. The seed shall be sound, good quality, and cared for in accordance with good farming practices.

11. Application of liming materials:

(a) Farmyard delivery of bulk material furnished by AAA under the 1944 program—

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Ground limestone.</li> <li>(2) Unprocessed marl limestone.</li> <li>(3) Burned limestone.</li> <li>(4) Hydrated lime.</li> <li>(5) Ground oyster shells.</li> </ul> | } | Payment rate shall be the AAA deduction rate for the material. |
|--|---|--|

(b) Railhead delivery of bulk material furnished by AAA under the 1944 program: For materials listed as (1) through (5) above, the payment rate shall be the AAA deduction rate for the material plus \$1.00 per ton for hauling to farm.

(c) All other bulk material (including bulk material furnished by AAA under prior programs): For materials listed as (1) through (5) above, the payment rate shall be the lowest payment rate established for the county under items (a) and (b) above.

(d) Farmyard delivery of bagged material furnished by AAA under the 1944 program: For materials listed as (1) through (5) above, the payment rate shall be the highest AAA payment rate established for the county under item (b) above.

(e) Railhead delivery of bagged material furnished by AAA under the 1944 program: For materials listed as (1) through (5) above, the payment rate shall be the highest AAA payment rate established for the county under item (b) above.

(f) All other bagged material (including bagged material furnished by AAA under prior programs): For materials listed as (1) through (5) above, the payment rate shall be the lowest payment rate established for the county under items (a) and (b) above.

Where one of the following materials is not furnished in the county by the AAA, a AAA deduction rate for payment purposes shall be determined by multiplying the applicable deduction rate for ground limestone by the following percentages: Unprocessed marl limestone 50; burned limestone 167; hydrated lime 143; ground oyster shells 100. The rate of payment is based on ground limestone with 88-percent calcium carbonate equivalent. If limestone of lower grade is used, it must be applied in amounts sufficient to supply calcium carbonate equivalent to the above. The above materials must be of sufficient fineness so that 98 percent will pass through a 10-mesh sieve and 40 percent through a 100-mesh sieve.

12. Application of the following materials to or in connection with a full seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, summer legumes grown alone (excluding soybeans for beans and all peanuts), lespedeza seeded alone or with small grain, crotalaria, cowpeas, permanent pasture, and cover crops in orchards or grown on land on which potatoes or vegetables are grown in 1944:



(a) Available phosphate ( $P_2O_5$ ):

(1) Material furnished by AAA under the 1944 program—Payment rate shall be the actual AAA deduction rate for the material.

(2) All other material (including material furnished by AAA under prior programs)—Payment rate shall be the lowest 1944 AAA deduction rate established for the county.

## (b) One ton of basic slag—\$12.50.

The material may be applied only to eligible crops grown alone or in mixtures of these crops, or approved mixtures of winter legumes and small grains. Approved mixtures must contain at least 25 percent (by weight) of winter legumes. Winter legumes seeded in row-crop middles are considered as grown alone. In the case of lespedeza seeded on small grain, the material must be applied during the period which immediately precedes the seeding of the lespedeza and July 15. The material may be applied to other lespedeza and crotalaria if application is made between January 1 and July 15. In the case of other summer legumes, the material must be applied at the time of seeding. Payment will not be made for applying these materials to summer legumes if followed by a crop planted prior to the fall of 1944. Credit will be given for the application of phosphate (except when furnished as a conservation material) at the time of seeding small grains in the fall of 1943, provided a legume is seeded in the grain in the spring of 1944.

13. Construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided—\$1.00 per 100 linear feet.—The terrace system must be planned to provide for the disposal of run-off water without causing erosion.

(a) Terraces will be constructed with variable grades as follows:

FALL IN TERRACES IN INCHES FOR EACH 100 FEET

Maximum terrace lengths	Outlet end	Intermediate stations	Beginning end
<i>Feet</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>
300	5	-----	5
600	5	-----	4
900	5	4	3
1,200	5	4-3	2

A maximum length of 1,200 feet will be allowed for draining terraces in one direction.

(b) The vertical distance shall be determined by the following table:

Average slope of land in feet, per 100 feet	Vertical distance or drop between terraces	Approximate horizontal distance
<i>Feet</i>	<i>Ft. In.</i>	<i>Feet</i>
2	2 0	100
3	2 6	83
4	3 0	75
5	3 6	70
6	4 0	67
7	4 4	62
8	4 8	58
9	5 0	55
10	5 4	53
12	6 0	50

(c) The cross section of terraces shall equal or exceed the specifications as given below:

Slope of land in feet per 100 feet	Minimum height of terrace ridge	Minimum width from low point in terrace channel
	<i>Inches (settled)</i>	<i>Feet</i>
0 to 4 feet.....	12	7
5 to 8 feet.....	13	6
9 to 12 feet.....	15	5

(d) When natural protected outlets are not available, protection must be provided.

14. **Construction, enlargement, or cleaning out of standard drainage and lateral ditches**—8 cents per cubic yard, but not to exceed \$3.00 per 100 linear feet.—This practice must have prior written approval of the county committee. In the case of enlarging or cleaning out a ditch, the producer must furnish the dimensions before and after the practice is carried out. Payment will not be made with respect to the construction of any ditch, unless the depth and cross-sectional area are such as to provide adequate drainage of the area involved and bank slopes are stabilized. Payment will be made only for the material moved from that portion of a ditch which is bordered on at least one side by cropland, except that payment may be made for a ditch constructed through noncropland to provide proper drainage of cropland.

15. **Establishing pastures by seeding adapted pasture legumes or pasture grasses, or reseeding established pastures:** (a) Dallis grass 35 cents per lb.; (b) carpet grass 25 cents per lb.; (c) Bermuda grass 75 cents per lb.; (d) Common lespedeza 25 cents per lb.; (e) Kobe Lespedeza 15 cents per lb.; (f) Korean lespedeza 10 cents per lb.; (g) white Dutch clover 60 cents per lb.—The minimum preparation of the land for new pasture shall consist of double-disking (or its equivalent). Payment will not be made for lespedeza, except when seeded on or with one or more clovers or one or more perennial grasses.

16. **Establishing a stand of Bermuda grass by sodding or sprigging**—\$6.00 per acre.—The area which is to be sodded or sprigged must be sufficiently cleared of bushes, trees, and stumps so that the land can be properly mowed. The topsoil must be stirred by plowing or disking (or its equivalent) to destroy weeds and to prepare plantbed. Sprigs or sod pieces must be spaced not more than 3 feet apart. A stand of Bermuda grass will be deemed to have been established when at least two-thirds of the sprigs or sod pieces show healthy growth.

17. **Clearing, cleaning up, and preparing for the establishment of permanent pasture**—\$5.00 per acre.—The land to qualify under this practice must have prior written approval of a representative of the county committee. The area approved must not carry a stand of potential timber trees of desirable species, and the original condition of the area must be such that a satisfactory sod could not be established, nor the area mowed, without the removal of brush, vines, trees, and loose stones. The area approved must also be seeded or sodded during the 1944 program year in accordance with the specifications for practice 15 or 16.

18. **Renovation of perennial legumes and grasses (excluding Johnson grass)**—75 cents per acre.—The sod must be loosened by the use of a disk or other implement accomplishing similar results so as to stimulate the growth.

19. **Mowing permanent pastures infested with noxious weeds and other undesirable competing plants or shrubs**—\$1.00 per acre.—Mowing shall be done as often as necessary to control weeds, shrubs, bushes, etc. No payment will be made for less than two mowings during the growing season of noxious weeds and undesirable plants and shrubs. Separate mowings must be at intervals of at least 30 days. The plants mowed are not to be used for feed nor sold for any purpose.

20. **Establishing vegetative waterways**— $\frac{1}{4}$  cent per square yard.—Waterways shall, where possible, be located in natural depressions. The vegetative cover shall extend to the top of the slope or first terrace and, where possible, down the slope to level ground and far enough up the sides of the channel to accommodate a maximum run-off. Payment will not be made for a waterway less than 15 feet in width or more than 60 feet in width.

Where kudzu is used, the crowns or seedlings must be used at a rate of one crown or seedling to each 5 square yards, and two-thirds of these must show healthy growth. Where lespedeza sericea is used, it shall be seeded at the rate of 40 pounds of scarified seed or 60 pounds of unscarified seed per acre. If Bermuda grass sod pieces are used, they must be used at the rate of one sod piece for each 2 square feet of land, and two-thirds of the sod pieces must show healthy growth. If other perennials are used, a complete coverage must be obtained. At least 400 pounds of 20-percent superphosphate (or its equivalent) or 4 tons of barnyard manure per acre must be used.